

TAXBIL READY IN CONGRESS AT MONDAY OPENING

Carries \$325,000,000 Reduction
in Many Classifications

SMALL SALARY MEN MUCH INTERESTED

Luxury Fees, Including Theaters,
Motocars, and Other
Commodities, Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The printed draft of the voluminous tax bill which is designed to cut national taxes to the extent of \$325,000,000 has been received by the House Ways and Means Committee and will be presented to Congress on Monday.

The significant changes are cuts in tax rates and increases in exemptions. The average man and woman, those having moderate salaries, or small fixed incomes are interested in the reduction of the normal income rate from 2 to 1 1/2 per cent on the first \$4000 of taxable income.

The next class affected is that of persons with the best \$4000 credit. Here taxation is reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. Above that the reduction is from 6 to 5 per cent. By far the largest number of persons will come within the \$4000 limitation but the greater amount of money is received from those having the larger incomes.

There is an arbitrary definition of earned income. The first \$5000, it is stipulated, shall be automatically considered as earned, and \$15,000 additional may be proven as earned. The present limit is \$20,000.

Earned Income Deduction
Earned income is subject to a deduction of 25 per cent of the tax due. Surtaxes, which have been one of the most controversial features of the proposed legislation, and which now begin at 1 per cent on incomes above \$10,000, will be reduced under the new law so that a maximum rate of 20 per cent would be reached on incomes over \$100,000. This meets the Mellon plan.

Another much discussed point is the estate tax. Under the proposed measure this tax would be cut to a maximum of 20 per cent with an 80 per cent to states, instead of the present maximum of 40 per cent and credit per cent credit on similar taxes of 25 per cent.

The gift tax and the publicity provisions of the tax law would be repealed but there is a provision that the gifts of up to \$1000 within two years before death shall be taxable.

Cuts made in the excise and special tax rates include the reduction of 2 per cent in the passenger automobile tax. The tax on parts and accessories on automobiles has been wiped out. A tax of 3 per cent is imposed on the manufacturers of automobiles and 10 per cent on the manufacturers of trucks. The tax has been taken off of cameras, film, slot machines, deers and conveyances, art works, jewelry, and many other articles now subject to taxation.

The tax on legitimate theater tickets is abolished but that on other amusements is retained. One of the late actions of the committee was to decide that all passenger automobiles in the hands of dealers when the passenger car act became effective 30 days after the passage of the bill should have the benefit of the 2

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Asbestos Discovery in British Columbia

By the Associated Press
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 5

THE British Columbia Chamber of Mines announces that asbestos, nearly equal in quality to that of the famous deposits from which Quebec supplies the world, has been found at the head waters of the Quoiak Creek, off the Fraser River, near Lytton.

The vein has been traced for several miles, it is said, and has been found to be of considerable width.

SCHOOLS URGED TO LEAD PUBLIC TO CITIZENSHIP

Vocational Society Told
Educators Must Break
From Tradition

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—(Special)—The problem of the schools today is to lead the public thought back into channels of good citizenship rather than more and more to turn it with knowledge, declared Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, in addressing the National Society for Vocational Training.

"Break loose from tradition," he said. "The old idea that literacy will make for finer citizenship is wrong. Good citizenship training should be our ultimate aim rather than cramming the brain with knowledge."

Vocational education as he found it in Paris and London was discussed by L. A. Wilson, state director of vocational education, New York, calling in part:

"To my mind the Paris School of Printing is the most advanced and complete institution of its kind in the world. Here artisans work for art's sake, often spending years on one piece of work. In America art is taken only as a hobby. In France it is of economic importance. But America leads in electric and automotive training."

In discussing "The True Value of Part-Time Apprenticeship," George Dattiel, member of the Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association, urged that more attention be paid to this subject.

"It is through lack of proper consideration and earnest thought that until lately apprenticeship in the building trades fell into a pitiful, if not dangerous, condition from an economic point of view," he said. "This was due in part to trained mechanics emigrating from Europe before the war. Apprenticeship was left to itself because it was unpopular, developing most serious lack of interest which, if it had not been checked since the war, would have led the building industry into chaotic condition."

Miss Ray Abrams, principal of the Boys' High School, New Orleans, urged the raising of standards for supervision in high schools of commerce.

Industry's responsibilities in vocational training is quite definite and looms as a large factor in the betterment of industrial conditions and the raising of the standard of quality among workmen, Frederick E. Searle, superintendent of Ford Schools, the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, told the conference.

New Note of Friendliness For Two Missouri Cities

New Heads of Kansas City and St. Louis Chambers
Enthusiastic to Co-operate, as Old Friends, in
Building Closer Intercommunity Union

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3. (Special Correspondence)—A keen rivalry has existed between the two large Missouri cities for a good many years. One of these two centers, Kansas City and St. Louis, traditionally has regarded the other as its most serious competitor, and there has been considerable striving for advantage. The contest at times has become so earnest that it has been marked by expressions not at all of a friendly or pleasant character.

Recently, however, when the chambers of commerce of each of the cities elected new presidents and other officials, it so happened that the two new presidents were old friends.

Letters promptly exchanged between them indicate a new note of friendliness and co-operation in the relations of the big centers of population. Below are the letters, as reproduced in the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

The first is from Carl F. G. Meyer, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and is addressed to Lou R. Holland, recently selected to head the local chamber.

I wish that out of this delightful situation we might build a closer union between Kansas City and St. Louis. After all, we belong to the same State of Missouri, to the same Mississippi Valley, and you and I are interested in the development of this section. We have here the impression that the relationship between the two cities is not as intimate and as intensely enthusiastic as it should be.

At a very early date I am going to invite you to come to St. Louis to address our Chamber of Commerce, to tell the members what Kansas City thinks of us, to invite our citizens to come to St. Louis to give you whatever you want that we may give. Am delighted to know that I am again privileged to operate in a field that evidently appeals to you and ask that you accept my

CEASE TAKING REDS' ORDERS, IS CLYNES' ADVICE TO LABOR

British Leader Urges Efforts to Obtain Working Classes' Assent to "Sane Constitutional Doctrines of the Labor Party"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 5.—"Cease taking orders from Moscow," is the advice given to British Labor by J. R. Clynes, a conservative Labor leader.

Referring to attempts of the Communists to make capital among Laborites of the recent prosecution and conviction of 13 Communists, Mr. Clynes said: "This prosecution must not be a signal for altering the Labor Party's attitude toward the Communists. It should be the signal for the Labor Party to cease taking orders from Moscow and terminate this foolish about methods of violence or preparations for revolt, and to continue with redoubled energy the educational work of the Labor Party to secure increasing assent from the British working classes to the sane constitutional doctrines of the Labor Party."

"The British workers should take their orders from within their shores only, should concentrate on the use of the parliamentary machine to hasten industrial and economic freedom," he said.

Frank acceptance of the fact that the entire public and Government will be allied against the trade unions in the event of a general strike are contained in the remarks of Walter Dine, acting secretary of the Trade Union Congress, which appear in a Labor magazine. He says: "The Government is forced to engage in strike-breaking or abdicate its functions as Government."

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The conference was called in preparation for the nation-wide meeting of students which will be held at Princeton University on Dec. 12, in an effort to crystallize opinion for the World Court, anticipating its consideration at the convening of Congress.

Summarizing the purpose of the conference, and the status of the World Court in American public opinion, Professor Hudson said:

"The World Court proposal has come down to this: Can America find any place for herself in the organization of world society, or must we remain entirely outside the great progress made since the war?"

"Some people talk about the proposal as if it involved a huge obligation for the United States. The only obligation directly involved is that the United States should pay a part of the expenses of the Court, and even then we shall hold the upper hand, for the final determination of how much we shall pay will rest with the Congress of the United States."

It is not proposed that we shall agree to take any of our cases before the Court. The Court is open to us today, and when we have joined it, it will still be open to us in precisely the way it is now.

When stripped of these considerations, the proposal involves very little for the United States. Its success cannot mean a great deal to the peace of the world, but it means a great deal to America and to our own sitting in with world organization.

Before Country Three Years
The proposal has now been before the country almost three years. It has been debated on hundreds of platforms. Much has been written about it. Many people have studied it carefully and as a result, the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge conditions and understandings stand out not only as safe for America, but as all that is necessary for the United States to demand. The effort to divorce the Court from the League of Nations is thoroughly impractical. It would not be accepted by other nations, and it would attempt to force upon other nations have set up the Court and are thoroughly satisfied with it as it exists. It would be nothing short of arrogant presumption for the United States to propose to make such a radical change in the existing Court, and unless we are to regard the League of Nations as the original sin, there cannot be the slightest justification of our doing so.

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Colleges Are Warned Against Mere Technical Specialization

President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, at Wesleyan Meeting, Describes Transition From Imparting Culture to "Preparatory School for the Professions"

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 5.—(AP)—The transition of the American College from an institute for imparting liberal culture to a "preparatory school for the professions," was described by Dr. Frank Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, in an address before the intercollegiate parley on education in session at Wesleyan University here today.

The speaker did not express alarm at the trend, but a warning that education in preparatory schools, colleges and professional schools must not be allowed to "degenerate into merely technical specialization."

Coincident with the altering character of education in college, President Goodnow said, there has developed a tendency to lay more emphasis on cultural subjects in the preparatory school in this connection, he said that the work of the last two years of preparatory school and the first two years of college is a large extent. This duplication of effort should be eliminated, he contended.

"A university cannot successfully devote itself at the same time to secondary and advanced instruction," he said. "Under the present system the use of secondary methods is unduly prolonged and the use of methods best suited to advanced work is unduly postponed."

President Goodnow said that American young people "as a rule unduly postponed the beginning of their professional preparation, as compared with the youth of other countries."

Dr. Alexander Melickjohn, former president of Amherst College, speaking at the session last night, advocated abolishing the lecture system in colleges, stating that under this plan the teacher does all of the work.

Colleges in America, Dr. Melickjohn said, have developed under difficult external conditions, and he believed there had been a genuine growth. He expressed the opinion, however, that at the present time the minds of both the teacher and the student are much enervated.

The student, he asserted, is enervated by the method of instruction, the college instructor rather than teaching.

"They treat students as children," he said. "A young man should really come to college to learn for himself. This life of ours needs to be thought about and each of us must have some responsibility of his own."

Dr. Melickjohn suggested that the Guild of American Scholars take charge of scholarships and be given the right to decide what should be studied.

Record Power Plan to Cost \$100,000,000

By the Associated Press
New York, Dec. 5

A PLAN for the longest high-voltage system in the world to carry hydroelectric power from the Lawrence River and the Adirondack to New England, northern New Jersey and New York was presented at the annual meeting of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association.

This system, which would cost about \$100,000,000, exclusive of generating plants and lines into New York City, would deliver 1,000,000 kilowatts to the metropolitan district and 500,000 to New England. On this basis the annual output at the points of delivery would be about 8,000,000 kilowatt hours.

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REICH CABINET UNDER LUTHER RESIGNS OFFICE

Coalition Ministry in Sympathy With Locarno Treaties May Be Formed

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COLLEGES UNITE FOR DISCUSSION ON WORLD COURT

15 Represented at Harvard
Meet—May Organize
Permanently

Definite permanent organization of the undergraduate bodies of 15 New England colleges and universities represented at a conference today at Harvard University for a discussion of American entry into the World Court, is contemplated as a result of the meeting. What form the organization will take is not decided, but at a meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon it is expected to crystallize undergraduate opinion which is assembled into a permanent, effective, co-operative body.

Discussion of the World Court today was led by Maxley D. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, and George Collins, secretary of the Fellowship for Reconciliation.

Opinion expressed at the conference agreed that entry into the World Court is the mission of the United States. It is a great deal of obligation for America to shoulder, and may mean a great deal in development of world organization.

The impracticability of setting up another court, independently of the United States, was pointed out, and the wisdom of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations was explained.

Preparatory Conference
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CONGRESS TO MEET ALL ISSUES OF PROHIBITION

President Guards
Coal Truce Efforts

By the Associated Press
Washington, Dec. 5

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE announced in a formal statement today that he had replied to the complaint of John L. Lewis regarding bituminous wage scales, but preferred not to disclose the nature of the reply. The statement said that the President was "anxious that there shall be no possible interference with the conference planned for next Tuesday."

Uncovering of Wet and Dry Motives as Session Nears, Called Significant

LIGHT FOCUSED ON
REPEAL CAMPAIGN

Appeal to Pope Brings Sharp Rebuke—Drys Confident That All Lines Will Hold

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Whether purposely staged or merely a coincident climax in the development of dry and wet campaigns, the bringing into the open of the purposes of those opposed to prohibition to defeat it, with the counter organization of its defenders at the moment that the Sixty-Ninth Congress is about to convene is deeply significant and suggestive.

Leaping into the arena for the alleged purpose of defending President Coolidge against the group which has been called the radical prohibitionists, L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri and ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, launched an attack upon the United Committee for Prohibition Enforcement in particular and extended it to the larger field of national prohibition, "letting the cat out of the bag" when he said that he intended to introduce the resolution for the outright repeal of the Volstead Act.

While Mr. Dyer linked this up with the committee that has just met here, saying that "this will give these radicals a chance to see what they can do through their state and local authorities," it is not conceivable that the proposal of Mr. Dyer to introduce a bill which would practically nullify prohibition has come about as a result of the United Committee's alleged attack on President Coolidge.

Those who know the sentiments of Mr. Dyer are well aware that he is prepared to fight prohibition all along the line. He asserted, in his statement, that prohibition cannot be enforced, and that the Government has no right to be spending millions and millions of dollars in the attempt.

Latest Tactics Deployed
That the methods of the United Committee have not met the approval of all friends of prohibition enforcement is obvious. That they have played into the hands of the wets at several points is deplored. The attack upon President Coolidge and his Administration was promptly disavowed by some of the most ardent prohibition supporters and was not participated in by others.

The latest move, that of sending a letter to the Pope Pius XI of Rome, is not in the opinion of those who are most responsible for the conduct of the campaign in behalf of prohibition enforcement.

The letter to the Pope was drawn up by Roman Catholic and Protestant members of the United Committee, a reference to the sympathy of the Pope with American ideals the letter, which was signed by Clinton N. Howard, chairman, continued:

"With a confidence born of our belief that you understand our aspirations as a people, I am presuming to address Your Holiness in the name of thousands of Americans on a matter which, I believe, concerns both the church over which you preside and the country which we love."

"Our people, wishing to be a sober nation, have put into their fundamental law a decree forbidding the manufacture, sale and distribution of intoxicants used for beverage purposes. This prohibition, termed the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution, makes ample provision for sacramental wines, and the American people have been faithful to the legislation, ratified by 46 of our 48 states, and inaugurated for the welfare of present and future generations, shall not be nullified."

Mr. Howard said that as a friend of Roman Catholicism he was filled with regret in bringing to the attention of His Holiness the seeming indifference, if not opposition to the enforcement of the prohibition law which was responsible for a great deal of opposition to the Catholic church and did much to call into existence the Ku Klux Klan. One word from His Holiness reiterating the Roman Catholic position of respect for civil authority would, Mr. Howard said, be a large contribution to the moral welfare and progress of the American Republic.

Father Burke Replies
The Rev. John J. Burke, secretary of the Catholic National Welfare Conference, promptly issued a statement characterizing the letter as "impudent."

"The impudence of demanding that the holy father personally interfere in the domestic political affairs of our country will be patent to everyone," said Father Burke. "Prohibition is a political question, not a matter of faith. It is the most serious political question in America. What belongs to America, the holy father will leave to America."

John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, plans that the most persistent opponents of prohibition, a Roman Catholic in religion, has given notice that he will renew his efforts in the new Congress for increasing the alcoholic content which under the present law is limited to one-half of 1 per cent.

SOVIET QUESTION
AGAIN TO FORELabor Discusses Russian
Trade Unions-Invitation
Sent to Americans

By Special Cable
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions today discussed questions of general policy before dealing with its relationship with the Russian trade unions. The continental leaders spoke on the previous day on the desirability of doing everything possible to promote the affiliation of the American Federation of Trade Unions and the Mexican unions, and a resolution was passed in favor of extending to those bodies an invitation to send a delegation to Europe to ascertain on the spot precisely what the European trade union situation is.

So far, the American Federation has refused to affiliate with Amsterdam, on the grounds that too strong a tendency is shown by the European unions toward the Left Wing policy. The continental leaders who have opposed an unconditional conference with the Russians believe that association in any form with Communism, and especially any modification of the Amsterdam constitution to facilitate unity with the Russian Trade Union Council, would make it much more difficult, if not impossible, to persuade the American Federation to affiliate.

They regard the co-operation of the American movement as more important and more helpful than association with the Russians, unless the latter are prepared to accept the Amsterdam constitution and cease attacks on those leaders who advocate reformist or revolutionary methods. The British representatives do not agree that association with the Russians would necessarily make it impossible for the American Federation to change its policy of holding aloof from European movements, and they support the invitation to the American body to send a delegation, so all viewpoints could be frankly discussed.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS SAIL

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (AP).—Two more Japanese destroyers sailed today for Port Arthur, to augment the reorganization of the Japanese fleet in waters contiguous to China for the protection of Japanese shipping in the event of threatening conditions.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP).—The Rumanian debt funding agreement has been prepared for submission to Congress by the formal signing of the pact by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for the American, and N. Titulescu for the Rumanian. The President already has approved the agreement, which funds the debt of \$44,500,000 over a period of 62 years, with an annual interest charge of 3 per cent for the first 10 years and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter.

Chicago (AP).—A syndicate here has purchased the Green Lake (Wisc.) estate of Victor F. Lawson, who was owner of the Chicago Daily Press, for a summer home development for members of the syndicate. The consideration paid was said to have been more than \$500,000, and it is understood the development will be a co-operative one.

New York (AP).—The American Petroleum Institute announces that John D. Rockefeller has pledged a fund of \$250,000 to the institute "for the initiation of a program of scientific research in petroleum." Mr. Rockefeller stipulated that the results of this research are to be freely available to the industry and public generally.

Urbana, Ill. (AP).—An old broken fiddle, brought down from the garret to be repaired for son to practice on, has brought Mr. and Mrs. Phil Menges an offer of \$10,000 from F. B. Cheroleski, Detroit violinist. On the back of the violin, which cost the Menges \$25, is a label which reads: "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremona sive Faciebat Anno 1714," and in one corner in a circle containing a cross are the famous initials, "A. S.," which appear on all the master maker's violins.

New York (AP).—Formation of a national shippers' advisory board to deal with car service problems, will be considered at a joint conference of officials of all of the 13 regional advisory boards, and railroad officials and executives of the American Railway Association to be held in Chicago, Jan. 7, it is announced. About 600 shippers and 100 railway officials are expected to participate in the conference.

Albuquerque, N. M. (AP).—Indian girls, having adopted bobbed hair, now have taken up domestic science. A department of culinary instruction has been established in the Government Indian school here, with seven classes.

Beneficent Influence of France Evidenced in Developments in Northern Africa



Left: Touring With a Motion Picture Machine in Kabylia, Algeria. Right: Typical Automobile Road in Algeria, at Fort National. Oval: A Native Girl, Now Engaged in Mission Work.

FRANCE INSTITUTING REFORMS
IN NORTH AFRICAN TERRITORIES

Achievements Overshadowed by Events in Syria and Morocco Are Discussed by Missionary Who Spent 20 Years in Algeria

France's achievements in North Africa are being completely overshadowed by events in Syria and Morocco, declared the Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Blackmore has

spent 20 years in Algeria as a missionary, and is visiting Boston to stimulate interest in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the territories under French jurisdiction. He regarded the work done by France as a model of colonial development.

After stating that the African territory under the French flag was larger than the United States, he gave details of the conditions which existed there. He said:

"The aborigines of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are considered to be fundamentally of Caucasian race. Their generic name is Berber. In the west up through Southern Morocco, which reaches down to the Negro part of Africa, much black blood has been infused into the Berber stock. From the East beyond Tunisia Arabian strains have filtered through. Algeria is between these two influences and there the original Berber stock is pure. A great proportion of the natives there are still as white as the inhabitants of South Europe. In fact there are sufficient blue-eyed bloods to have led some ethnologists to say that the Berbers are allied to the peoples of Northern Europe. This fact has, of course, been taken full note of by France. There is no talk of exterminating or even ousting the Berbers from North Africa but rather of developing them so that in time they might ally themselves with the French stock and thus build up a new North African race."

Touching on the history of French Algeria, Mr. Blackmore said that there were good motor roads all over the country. "Auto races," he declared, "are run from Casablanca on the Atlantic coast eastward 2000 miles to Tunis. Post offices and telephones are all over Algeria and Tunisia. Morocco, less than 20 years French, is not so far advanced as her eastern sisters.

"Schools—for native boys only—are being built as fast as the rare Government funds permit. This essential branch for the uplift of the people was begun over a half century ago so that in the one district where I live, Kabylia, a very mountainous region the size of Wales and having 500,000 Kabyles, there are now 15,000 boys in the Government schools. Bound as they are by their promise not to interfere with native customs the French are endeavoring

Colonial development, he said: "France conquered Algeria in 1830. Subsequently she subdued the hinterland. From the beginning she pledged herself not to interfere with the natives' religion or customs, and this promise she is chivalrously endeavoring to keep, although it is hindering in many ways her plans for development especially as regards the women."

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to get the natives themselves to demand reforms in the status of 'half women. And as soon as they are able they will carry out their plans for the education of native girls."

"In Algeria there are a few natives generally of fanatical disposition, who would like to see the French leave and let the Berbers govern themselves but the majority, especially of the younger generation, remind all such of the miserable state of their country before the French came and point out the advantages they now enjoy."

The committee believes that the small Austrian exportation is chiefly due to bad commercial relations between Austria and neighboring countries. The committee therefore, is preparing a recommendation for the Council, explaining the basis on which the commercial treaties with Austria should be made.

WILL OPEN YEAR WITH PRAYER
CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP).—Members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the 20,000 communities where unions are now organized, will begin their new year of activities by devoting a day to prayer. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, recently elected national president, has issued a call to all local unions to meet on Jan. 7, "for the purpose of prayer for God's blessing upon the organization; upon the plans for law observance and law enforcement; upon the authorities to whom is entrusted the responsibility for law enforcement; and upon the American people that they may realize their responsibility to obey the law themselves, and to support the Constitution."

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Dec. 5.—The economic committee of the League of Nations has arrived at the conclusion that

one of the chief causes of the bad Austrian situation is the small agricultural production, since the equilibrium of the Austrian commercial balance is being upset by the importation of foodstuffs. The economic committee, therefore, intends to seek the consent of the League's financial committee for the right to grant a special credit to Austrian agriculture.

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COUNT VOLPI GETS
HEARTY WELCOME

Italian Finance Minister Received by Mussolini

By Special Cable
ROME, Dec. 5.—Several thousand persons gathered at the station last night to welcome Count Volpi and the members of the Italian mission to America. On the platform were members of the Government and other high officials who greeted Count Volpi when he alighted from the train. After inspecting the guard of honor Count Volpi motored to the Foreign Office where he conferred with Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, who thanked him for his successful mission.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands from an authoritative source that as soon as Count Volpi has settled the Italian debt in Great Britain he will tender his resignation as Finance Minister, becoming head of the Italo-American syndicate which lately floated a loan of \$100,000,000 on the American market.

While undoubtedly Signor Mussolini would greatly regret the loss of his trusted counselor and able Minister, who has tackled the financial problems of Italy with considerable success, at the same time he is anxious to develop Italian industries to such a degree as to make the country one of the most progressive in Europe from a commercial standpoint.

Count Volpi intends to devote his activities to the expansion of Italo-American trade markets in the Balkans and the Far East.

SUBMARINE ABOLITION
IS FEASIBLE, IT IS HELD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The feasibility of abolishing the submarine, viewed from the standpoint of international law, was considered yesterday by the Groting Society, which is concerned in studying international legal questions. The consensus of opinion was that there is no halfway method of treating the submarine, and to impose restrictions merely legalized its use.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson said the existence of the submarines was inconsistent with Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. He added: "The submarine is not only practically useless for any peaceful purpose but is specially adapted for offense and mainly for the kind of warfare which is illegitimate and particularly inhumane. Definite agreement against the use of the submarine can always be discovered. There seems to be no valid argument against the total prohibition of submarine warfare and all the preparations for it."

CELERITY URGED
ON THE LEAGUEGeneva Comments on the
Greco-Bulgarian Findings
—Commission Is Praised

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Dec. 5.—The report on the Greco-Bulgarian incident continues to call forth comments at Geneva. The parties having agreed in advance to accept the decision, it is not thought that the League of Nations will change the same. Regarding the future, the recommendations and explanations of the commission are very important.

They explain that the constant instability of these regions is due to the discontent of those Bulgarians who formerly lived in Greece and who were expelled without compensation and their former property given to refugees arriving from Turkey, and to the quarrelsome, combative spirit of the populations and garrisons.

The commission suggests that the payment of indemnities to the Bulgarians who were forced to leave their homes in Greece be expedited. The commission also insists on extreme celerity which should characterize the League's action, for every minute lost may cause grave difficulties. The commission's courage in frankly expressing its conclusions is much appreciated here. The Secretariat thinks that this document, which is the first of its kind, proves conclusively that war can really be avoided.

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Dec. 5.—The Bulgarian nation was deeply moved by the announcement in the Chamber of the Sobranie last night by the Premier, Alexander Zankoff that he had received a telegram from the Secretary of the League of Nations, informing him that it had made recommendation that Greece be invited to pay Bulgaria for the Petrich incident \$30,000,000 leva, including 10,000,000 leva compensation to the Government for losses in men and material. The announcement created a sensation in the chamber and produced a powerful moral effect throughout the country.

It was pointed out in the chamber that this was the first time since the armistice that a European commission, in the case of an international dispute in which Bulgaria was involved, had ruled that Bulgaria was right and its opponent wrong. Profound appreciation is felt throughout the country at the action of the League of Nations in strengthening the foundation of Europe's structure of peace, by punishing an attack upon a defenseless country.

Visitors always welcome.

Paine's

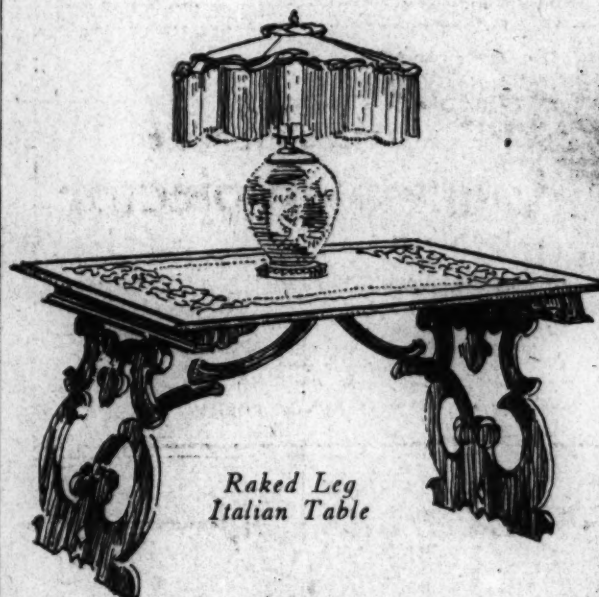
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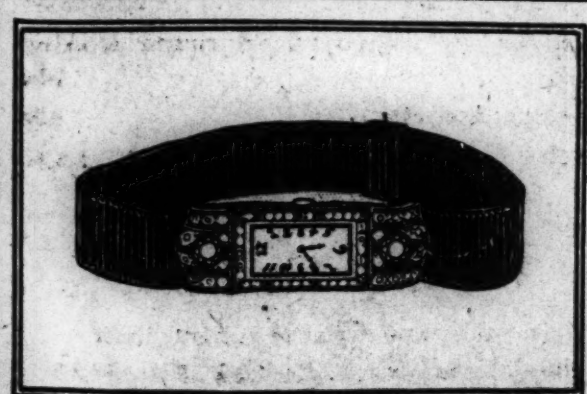
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|--------------------------------------|---|
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| Doll Carriages.....\$2.00 to \$20.00 | Painting Sets.....25c to \$7.50 |
| Pianos.....\$1.25 to \$12.50 | Typewriters.....\$1.00 to \$4.00 |
| Aeroplanes.....\$1.50 | Elec. Train Sets.....\$6.00 to \$25.00 |
| Horses.....\$1.25 to \$45.00 | Mechan. Train Sets.....\$2.00 to \$5.00 |
| Horns.....50c and 75c | Buddy L. Steel Toys.....\$3.50 to \$15.00 |
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| Velocipedes.....\$9.00 to \$21.00 | |

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BOSTON

BOSTON SQUARE AND COMPASS CLUB TO HONOR ITS PRESIDENT

Life-Sized Portrait, by Scott Clifton Carbee, to Be Given William L. Terhune Tonight—He Will Present It to the Club

Members of the Boston Square and Compass Club, Beacon and Hereford Streets, tonight will present to William L. Terhune, for some years president and active leader of the growing organization's activities, an oil portrait of himself, from the brush of Scott Clifton Carbee, a long-time friend. Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States and a member of the club, is to make the presentation address in the upper foyer of the clubhouse shortly after 9 o'clock.

For some time, many of the members of the club who have for so many years been associated with Mr. Terhune in building up the organiza-

tion recalled the days when both were members of the Boston Art Club. Mr. Terhune has helped to develop the Square and Compass Club, which is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the United States. He was known in Boston and New England years ago as the founder of the Book and Stage Recorder, a trade journal which soon came to be recognized as the authoritative organ of that industry.

He has been active in club life for many years, having been president of seven different clubs and instrumental in building two clubhouses. He also has brought four clubs out of bankruptcy. He was for five years the president of the Colonial Club of Dorchester, and took part in the organization of the New England Trade Press Association. He says that he belongs to 15 organizations which require Masonic affiliations.

Mr. Carbee has had some club experiences himself. Aside from the Art Club he has been president of the Vermont Association of Masons, of which President Coolidge is a member, and he has a store of interesting anecdotes which cluster around the Club Executive of the Nation and the latter's membership in the Massachusetts organization of Vermonters.

The painting is life sized and is held by critics to be one well worthy of Mr. Carbee's brush. Members of the club who have been close friends of Mr. Terhune for years, speak of the striking likeness which the artist has placed on the canvas. Mr. Carbee himself admits that he has done the best he could by his long-time friend, but at the same time he insists that the striking, hand-colored gold-leaf frame which was made for the portrait by Martin J. Helligmann, has done much to enhance the effect of the painting.

"A portrait can be made or marred by a frame," said Mr. Carbee, "and Mr. Helligmann's frame has made this portrait of Mr. Terhune."

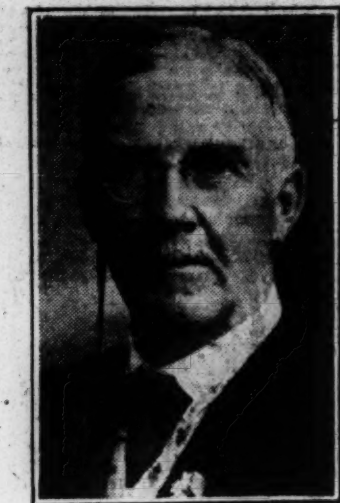
IMPORTS INCREASE IN BOSTON DISTRICT

Figures for First 11 Months Exceed All Last Year

With valuation of imports via the Massachusetts Customs District, chiefly Boston, for the first 11 months of 1925 already greater than during the full calendar year of 1924, indications point to the 1925 figures being eclipsed before Jan. 1, according to customs statistics issued today. November imports were valued at \$35,533,441, the largest amount for any one month since April, when they were \$29,180,993. In November of last year imports were valued at \$22,134,848.

For the first 11 months of this year, imports were valued at \$296,179,221, compared with \$222,196,511 for the similar period of last year. During the entire calendar year of 1924, imports amounted to \$252,453,032, and in the year 1923 the total was \$207,288,432.

Duties collected under the tariff laws during November aggregated \$4,921,923.66, compared with \$5,479,247.97 in the same month last year. For the 11 months ending with November, duties were \$46,435,849.90, against \$40,142,973.36 for the similar period a year ago. During the entire calendar year 1924 duties aggregated \$44,022,134, but in 1923 they were \$66,483,948.



SCOTT CLIFTON CARBEE Well-Known Boston Artist and Friend of Mr. Terhune.

VETERANS FILE CIVIL PROTEST

Service Men's Organizations Oppose Reduction in Preference

Formal protest by the leading veterans organization of Massachusetts was filed at the State House yesterday against the initiative petition which the Massachusetts Civil League has introduced to bring about a reduction of the veterans' preference in the Civil Service lists.

The objection filed by Robert J. White, representing the American Legion reads as follows:

"I hereby file my appearance in the matter of the initiative petition on file relative to the veterans' preference in employment in the Civil Service, more particularly described in the said petition.

"I hereby protest the said petition on the grounds that the petition does not comply with the provisions of the General Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; that the petition and the filing of the same is contrary to the General Laws of Massachusetts, the Constitution of Massachusetts, the United States Constitution, the United States statute relative to the military establishment and military service; that the said petition contains signatures of those who are not voters of Massachusetts, that the said petition contains forged signatures, that some of the signatures on the said petition were induced by fraud and misrepresentation and that the said petition is illegal and unlawful in other respects.

"I hereby file this protest upon any or all and each of said grounds and I hereby save whatever legal rights further exist to protest the said petition and claim all manner of legal objections whatsoever which exist under the Constitution and General Laws of the Commonwealth, bylaws and ordinances of municipalities in said Commonwealth and the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America."

Represented in the protest statement are the following organizations: The American Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish War Veterans, the United War Veterans of Massachusetts, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, the United Veterans of the Republic, department of Massachusetts.

The petition of the service men's organizations automatically will go before the State Ballot Law Commission for a hearing. The commission is composed of Henry V. Cunningham, Boston, chairman; F. W. Esly, Malden, and George P. Beckford, Boston.

Builder of Club for Masons



WILLIAM L. TERHUNE President, Boston Square and Compass Club.

O'BRIEN ASSISTANTS RESIGN POSITIONS

Changes in Office Methods Also Announced

Coincident with the announcement that Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, is planning to seek nomination and re-election to the office he has held for three years through the Democratic Party, comes the statement that Frank S. Deland and Maurice Caro, both assistant district attorneys in Mr. O'Brien's office, have resigned.

Mr. Caro has been Mr. O'Brien's first assistant from the time the latter took charge of the office. Mr. Deland was city treasurer of Boston under Mayor Peters when he resigned to enter Mr. O'Brien's office. Both assistant district attorneys are Republicans. George Alpert, another assistant in the office, will become Mr. O'Brien's first assistant.

"In announcing his intentions, the district attorney said that he had planned to change the working methods of his office and that hereafter Harry Pierce, an inspector in the department of police, will investigate all matters for presentation to the grand jury. It is determined the cases shall go to trial the lower court will be asked by the district attorney to set."

"AD" CLUB TO HEAR MR. WILEY

Louis Wiley of New York City, business manager of the New York Times and member of its executive council, will be the speaker at the grand jury. It is determined the cases shall go to trial the lower court will be asked by the district attorney to set.

RARE FURNITURE TO BE DISPLAYED

Exhibition Will Be Held in Park Building, Starting Tuesday

Six thousand square feet of bare office space, Rooms 209 to 219, Park Square Building, have been transformed for the display of early American furniture and rare pieces which will be open to the public beginning Tuesday, Dec. 8, and lasting through Dec. 29.

There will be a private view on Monday evening, Dec. 7, beginning at 8:30. In connection with the exhibition there will be a series of six lectures, the first one Tuesday evening, at which the speaker will be the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury. The subject will be "Bibliography."

On entering the exhibition rooms, the visitor comes immediately on several old and brilliant paintings on linen owned by B. F. W. Russell. These paintings are in bright colors and highly decorative, but the scenes which they depict are a mystery. Directly opposite the entrance, and through a long vista are five portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States, all painted by Gilbert Stuart.

In all there are 11 rooms filled with rare furniture of mahogany, maple and walnut, and including a dining room complete, bedroom complete and numerous highboys, old chairs, cradles, hooked rugs and chests. In 14 show cases down the center of the rooms are specimens of old glass, silver, bronzes, pottery and miniatures.

In the dining room are two Stuart portraits representing Mr. and Mrs. Israel Thorndike of Beverly. These were painted about 1830, and it is the first time in 100 years that they have been hung together.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer has lent a mahogany bureau which was owned and used by Paul Revere, and Mrs. Robert H. Bancroft an armchair which was owned and used by George Washington. Henry Ford has lent a valuable butterfly table and a sunflower chest.

Art students and school children will be admitted at half-price to the presentation of proper credentials.

ARRESTS SHOWN AS DECREASING

Connecticut Anti-Saloonist Criticizes Statement of Moderation League

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5 (Special)—So far as Connecticut is concerned, the statement of the Moderation League that arrests for drunkenness have returned to pre-prohibition figures does not apply, according to the Rev. Ralph H. White, assistant superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League.

Figures compiled by him show that the total of arrests for drunkenness in 14 cities of the State, including New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury, in 1917 was 17,746, as against 10,829 in 1924. Jail conditions are also improved, he says.

Among the prisoners in Connecticut jails in 1917 there were 1514 for drunkenness, as against 353 in 1924; for breach of the peace 2617, as against 1265; and vagrancy 992, as against 139 last year.

Should the campaign of misinformation of the Moderation League succeed, it would result in the nullification of the Constitution, the return of the saloon, the loss of our present prosperity, together with a dangerous increase of social unrest, Mr. White contends.

Newman Lectures on Paris

Paris was the subject of Mr. Newman's illustrated Travel Talk in Symphony Hall last evening. The pictures portrayed clearly the volume of work done by the French in reconstructing the devastated areas of Chateau Thierry, Verdun and Rheims, showing that a large proportion of the buildings had been rebuilt.

The audience had the privilege of seeing motion pictures of art treasures of the Louvre, including Greek, Roman and French sculptures, Gobelin tapestries and priceless treasures, as well as Italian, Dutch, French and other paintings. Hand-colored motion pictures were used in the exhibition of costumes worn by the mannequins at Longchamps. The audience was taken on trips through the famous boulevards of Paris, and the lecture was concluded with a visit to the exhibition of decorative arts which was held in Paris last summer.

The travel talk will be repeated this afternoon. The subject of next week's lecture is "London, with Rambles Through England and Scotland."

Boston Stage Notes

"Captain Applejack," romantic and fantastic comedy, will be next week's offering at the Copley Theater by the resident company. The play is by the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury. The subject will be "Bibliography."

"The Wild Duck," by Ibsen, will be presented Monday evening by the resident company at the Repertory Theater. Will Rogers, humorist, appears at Symphony Hall, evening of Dec. 15. On the same program are the De Razke Slagers, an American quartet.

Ruth Draper gives her final Boston matinee next Tuesday at 3:30 at the Wilbur Theater.

Continuing attractions at Boston theaters next week include George Arliss in Galsworthy's "Old English," at the Wilbur; "Casilda," by Bernard Shaw, at the Plymouth; "Lady Be Good," musical comedy, at the Colonial; "The Kick Off," comedy of college life, at the Holles; "The Student Prince," operetta, at the Shubert; and "Able's Irish Rose," farce, at the Castle Square.

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL HONORED

The annual award of the Harvard Intercollegiate Scholarship trophy to the school whose candidates make the highest mark in the entrance examinations, was won by Boston Latin School. The record of the seven highest average students is counted.

Boston Latin School's average was 82.12 per cent. About one-tenth of the Harvard University freshmen class is composed of Boston Latin students, all of whom were obliged to meet the usual entrance requirements and 24 of whom are on the roll of honor.

Government Gets \$32,000,000 From Would-Be Tax Dodgers

Federal Official Explains That by Getting Tax From All Taxes of Whole Are Cut

Efforts of the United States Treasury Department, through its Bureau of Internal Revenue, to search out and collect taxes which may have been concealed, and thereby reduce taxes for everybody, were told by Elliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, at a luncheon today of the Twentieth Century Club.

In his work, Mr. Wadsworth said, the Treasury Department is invested with extraordinary powers, and as it enforces income, inheritance, and excess profits taxes, the long arm of government reaches into the affairs of every citizen.

"The fact that the search for unpaid taxes has yielded nearly \$32,000,000 in 1924 is ample justification for continued effort along this line," Mr. Wadsworth continued. "As long as we have an income tax, ingenuity should be applied to this painful process of tax collecting. If all taxes are collected, the more chance there is for a surplus and a further reduction in everybody's taxes."

"Since the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been put on a more systematic basis, many new ways have been devised for finding delinquents. For example, a deputy on field work would visit an agricultural town to check up on merchants, motion picture houses, restaurants, and particularly near-by farmers. It actually happened that one deputy spending seven weeks in a town of a few hundred people brought in taxes at the rate of \$1000 a week."

"Although farmers may keep no books, the jobbers to whom they sell their produce do. A study of the financial transactions of a farmer

with various jobbers frequently show that the farmer's income was sufficient to make him a potential income taxpayer. A notice to the farmer that that information is at hand nearly always serves to bring forth a statement and a check covering his tax, plus a penalty of 25 per cent for being late. Corporation reports of salaries paid to employees and dividends paid to stockholders is also a fruitful source of further tax collection."

Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Wadsworth said, established the two fundamental principles of American financial policy: That taxpayers must provide more money to the Treasury each year than is expended, and that when the United States is in debt the taxpayers must provide some money each year to pay down that debt. The Mr. Wadsworth continued. "As long as we have an income tax, ingenuity should be applied to this painful process of tax collecting. If all taxes are collected, the more chance there is for a surplus and a further reduction in everybody's taxes."

Every year since 1921 there has been a surplus of income over expenditure. Not only has a sinking fund been applied to paying off Liberty bonds but the surplus as well. In one year the two together reduced the national debt by \$1,000,000,000. The past five years have seen the debt reduced by over \$4,000,000,000. At the present rate of payment the debt from the World War will be liquidated in 25 years. The principles of Hamilton, he said, have prevented the passing on of the liabilities of one generation to the next and so rolling up a constantly increasing national debt, and have served to keep the Federal Government from becoming a continuous borrower in competition with private industry.

ELECTION HELD AHEAD OF TIME

Chicopee in Quandary as to Validity of Action of Voters Last Tuesday

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 5 (AP)—Discovery by the office of the Secretary of State that the Chicopee city election last Tuesday was illegally held a week ahead of time through a typographical error in the copy of the city charter in the possession of the city clerk, will probably force the incoming administration of Mayor-Elect Michael I. Shea to remain out of office until the election has been validated by special act of the State Legislature or by the Supreme Court. Steps were being taken today to obtain an opinion from the Attorney-General on the legality of the election, together with his advice on the proper action.

Three other cities in western Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Northampton and Holyoke, which held their elections on the same day, are unaffected by the discovery in Chicopee, for this city's charter alone demands that the election be on "the first Tuesday following the first Monday in December."

The election took place a week early, because the copy of the charter in the possession of the city clerk reads: "The first Tuesday in December."

Provided no other means of validation of the election other than a special act of the Legislature is discovered in the interim, Mayor Joseph M. Gries and the present city government will hold over until late January, when a new election can be held and the new officers sworn in. The Legislature does not sit until next month. The error is due to a typographical mistake in the printing of the city charter in 1919 which was worded as to state that the election shall take place on the first Tuesday in the month. The late discovery of the error is due to the fact that this is the first time since that year that the month has come in on Tuesday.

CONSERVATORY GAIN REPORTED TO BOARD

John E. Thayer Jr. Is Named as a Trustee

John E. Thayer Jr. has been newly elected to the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music; Charles G. Bancroft and H. Wendell Endicott have been chosen vice-presidents of the board together with George B. Cortelyou, re-elected.

Other officers re-elected at the annual meeting of the trustees were: President, George W. Brown, Treasurer, Edwin Farnham Green, Secretary, George W. Brown, George D. Burrage, George O. G. Coale, Frederick S. Converse, Edward S. Dodge, Ralph E. Forster, Herbert Lyman, James E. Rothwell, Charles Warren. Trustee for one year representing the Alumni Association, Alfred DeVote.

The executive committee of the trustees for the ensuing year will be: The president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, George W. Chadwick, director; Ralph L. Flinders, general manager; Joseph Balch, F. S. Converse, Walter H. Langshaw, Samuel L. Powers, E. Schier Welch. The finance committee will consist of Messrs. Brown Bancroft and Endicott.

The annual reports of the directors and general manager showed continued growth of the conservatory in educational direction and along lines of successful administration.

LIQUOR DESTROYED

Salem, N. J., Dec. 5 (Special)—Salem County has had a clean up, six cartloads of confiscated wine and liquor being hauled from the county jail, where it was stored in the custody of the sheriff, to Salem city dumps. Judge Charles McCum, who gave the order to destroy the liquor, officiated himself as witness, as did also the men appointed by him to represent the different political party organizations to see that all the containers were smashed and all the liquor poured into the Salem River.

GIRL SCOUTS IN CONFERENCE

Western Massachusetts Is Well Represented at the Springfield Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5 (Special)—Three hundred Girl Scouts, all clad in khaki, listened intently to a conference program in Olivet Community House this morning that embodied in its comprehensive arrangement of topics all the thoroughness and system of far larger conventions.

This three-day conference of western Massachusetts Girl Scouts, which opened last night, is of more than ordinary interest because it has been planned and is now being conducted entirely by Scouts. State and national officers are present, but the girls themselves comprise the making of the speeches, leading all the discussions and transacting the other conference business.

Reports by Scouts Geraldine Grenier of Northampton was chairman of the morning session, which was featured by brief reports by Scouts from 28 towns in the western Massachusetts division. In general, the reports given show steady progress and growth of the organization, and the delegates themselves enthusiastically endorsed the activities of the girls.

Bertha Allen of Holyoke conducted a program for the older girls, and Helen Johnson of Adams spoke on "Troop Organization." Gladys Church of this city took on "The Subject of this City Talk." Gladys Church of this city took on "The Subject of this City Talk." Gladys Church of this city took on "The Subject of this City Talk."

"Proficiency Badges," and led in the general discussion that followed. "Community Reactions" was the topic of Geneva Blanchard of Palmer, and Julian Long of Adams spoke on "The American Girl and Trailmaker" at the close of the morning session.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president, who had not been expected to attend the conference, reached Springfield this morning and spoke briefly at the opening session of the evening. She extended the best wishes of the national organization to the western Massachusetts girls and said that she had wished personally to close the conference, and so she will speak tonight at the "Practical Night" session of the conference.

Officials Make Speeches Hilda Horne of Holyoke was chairman at the opening session in the Community House last night. Besides National President Arnold, Miss Ruth H. Stevens, State director of scouting, and Mrs. James J. Storror, representing the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, were introduced and spoke briefly. Other speakers were Clara H. Phillips, Western Division Council; Mrs. A. W. Hart, Massachusetts Council; and Mrs. W. H. Shuart, Springfield Council. Esther Roberts was in charge of a social hour following the conference, and Marjorie Parker led the community singing.

Luncheon today was prepared and served by the scouts under the direction of Eleanor Foster. Ellen Birnie then took charge of the delegates for a sightseeing trip about Springfield. Carol Mather of this city presided at the afternoon session, opening at 3 o'clock. Among the subjects discussed were the methods of raising troop funds, the correct scout uniform, community service and individual troop problems.

Tomorrow, the closing day of the conference, there will be a "Scouts Own" gathering in the community house, at which time the delegates will address by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey. Leaders from each of the 45 troops meeting here will join in a Scout Chant and the Girl Scout Hymn, written by Miss Prior, an English girl guided by an address by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey. Leaders from each of the 45 troops meeting here will join in a Scout Chant and the Girl Scout Hymn, written by Miss Prior, an English girl guided by an address by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey. Leaders from each of the 45 troops meeting here will join in a Scout Chant and the Girl Scout Hymn, written by Miss Prior, an English girl guided by an address by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey.

BEAVER COLONY FOUND IN VERMONT

Little Animals to Be Protected Under State Law VERGENNES, Vt., Dec. 5 (Special)—A colony of beaver has just been found in Addison County by Herbert A. Booth, special game warden of this place. Whence they came is not known, but as they are protected by statute they will have every attention from the state fish and game department. Chips from the trees cut by the beaver have been gathered by Special Warden Booth and placed on exhibition in the Bixby Library here.

Some years ago a colony of beavers was established in Bennington County, and they still exist there in small numbers. A movement to place beavers in the swamp lands and in various streams in Vermont has been suggested by Dr. R. G. Perry of Wells River, and the matter is being considered by some of the fish and game clubs. Close watch would need to be kept to prevent poaching.

S. P. C. A. ISSUES NOVEMBER REPORT

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, issued today, Francis H. Kowley, president, announces that during November officers of the society investigated 35 cases, examined 3270 animals, made 35 prosecutions with 33 convictions, and took 60 horses from work.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 898 Bands of Mercy in November. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the Parent American Society is 153,844. Membership in the Jack London Club was increased by more than 2500 new names during the month.

THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

Prof. W. B. Monroe, professor of American history and government at Harvard, is to speak on "The Unwritten Constitution" at the next meeting of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, to be held on Dec. 16, at 3 p. m., at the Colonial Club, Cambridge.

Exhibition of Early American Furniture



Rare and Interesting Pieces of Early American Furniture, Paintings, Tapestries and Draperies Will Be Shown at the Loan Exhibition to Be Held in the Park Building, Beginning Tuesday and Continuing Through Dec. 29.

L. C. C. IS TOLD OF RAIL FAILURE

Economic Causes, Not Extravagance, Said to Be Responsible

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Economic causes beyond the control of the carrier were adduced as reasons for the collapse of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the investigation being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission into causes of the failure.

H. E. Pierpont, traffic manager of the road, spoke optimistically of the prospects for traffic. He said that a volume of lumber business is a potential means of increasing revenues and endeavoring to view the situation in its most favorable light. From the Pacific coast, a prospective lumber traffic to various states east of Montana is expected to develop with the return of prosperity in the northwest.

Rate adjustments were discussed and a technical analysis of the Milwaukee's rate structure followed. Mr. Pierpont pointed out the need for higher rates in the territory east of the Missouri River where 50 per cent of the company's lines are located. The purchasing power of the farmer has a bearing on the earning capacity of the railroad, he said.

No Charge of Extravagance
Nothing pertaining to the charges of extravagance in the construction of the Puget Sound extension has been proved. Evidence has been given to indicate that the extension was essential in order that the Milwaukee might receive a share of the trans-Continental traffic which otherwise would have been obtained by the Burlington, working with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific west of St. Paul. This forced the St. Paul to build to the coast, it was stated.

H. E. Byram, receiver of the property, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that it is not his purpose to over-emphasize the importance of Panama Canal competition. While it is an important contributing cause, there are other important aspects in the St. Paul situation, he said. Rate increases have been only 46 per cent over a period of years in the northwest, compared with 62 per cent for eastern roads.

The general depression of the territory served by the road is another factor. Lack of development of this section has retarded railroad earnings.

A potential traffic exists in the territory served by the St. Paul, which in future years should justify the Puget Sound extension, he contended. An aim of the railroad is to build up this business, both to strengthen the carrier's financial situation and to aid the northwest in its economic rehabilitation.

Canal Competition
J. B. Campbell, commissioner, questioned critically the extent of the canal competition and it was noticeable that officers of the road tended to minimize this in subsequent discussion of the subject.

The effects of the motor bus and private automobile were emphasized by Mr. Pierpont.
The road's passenger earnings have decreased from \$31,500,000 in 1920 to \$21,745,000 in 1924, or 30 per cent. Other Northwestern roads have faced similar conditions. The reduction in passenger traffic in four years on other carriers was: Chicago and North Western, 23 per cent; Burlington, 27 per cent; Northern Pacific, 38 per cent; Great Northern, 35 per cent.

The case is being heard by Commissioners Cox, Campbell, Eastman and Woodlock.

CHEMISTRY TEACHING REFORMS PROPOSED

Industries, Schools and Universities to Be Allied

BRIDGEPORT Conn., Dec. 5 (AP)—A senate of chemical education which will plan for the future development of chemical education in this country is being formed. Prof. H. E. Gordon, head of the department of chemistry in the University of Maryland, said today, in an address before a joint meeting of the Yale section of the American Chemical Society and the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.

The senate will ally the industries, the high schools and the universities in a national movement to accomplish radical reforms in the teaching of chemistry throughout the country. Professor Gordon said.

Each state will be represented by three senators, most of whom, Professor Gordon announced, have already been elected. The senate will work in co-operation with organizations of chemistry teachers in every state and with the section of chemical education of the American Chemical Society, which will direct the coordinated effort.

Fifteen thousand chemistry teachers will be enlisted, according to the speaker, who is chairman of the society's section, which he reported has grown from 20 members since its organization in New York five years ago to 3000.

TRAIN CONTROL SALE DEBATED

New York Central Demands Sprague Concern Proceed With Criminal Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charges filed by the Sprague Safety Control and Signal Corporation against the New York Central Railroad and the General Railway Signal Company were heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

The more serious part of the complaint was asked to be postponed by request of the Sprague Company but the New York Central demanded that the Sprague Company proceed on the criminal charges under Section 10 of the Clayton Act.

The New York Central took the case away from Sprague counsel at the start by offering to produce testimony denying charges as to the efficacy of the device which it has contracted for from the General Railway Signal Company. As to the charges of collusion in the purchase of the equipment the railroad questioned the propriety of the proceedings and in its witnesses' testimony has considered only the mechanical aspects.

The Sprague case has been built up largely upon the declaration that General Railway Signal device, giving the engineers option in forestalling the device, is unsafe in operation.

The attention given to this feature has no apparent bearing on the broader charges originally filed by Frank J. Sprague. As the use of a permissive feature, or "forestalling" apparatus, the commission has already gone over the ground thoroughly and ruled that the railroads may use this feature of a control system.

The only reference to the charges of collusion in purchasing equipment from the General Railway Signal occurred in the calling of A. H. Harris, vice-president of the New York Central, to the stand. He admitted that he once was a director of the General Railway Signal but added that he severed this connection in 1906 and sold his stock in 1911.

Attention was given to the operation of the fast trains of the New York Central to indicate the need of train control of the type which Mr. Sprague believes to be safe. Short headway between sections of the Twentieth Century was discussed by D. B. Fleming, general superintendent of the road under questions of Ellwood Colahan of Sprague counsel. The questions dealing with operating and signal matters have no particular bearing upon the more serious charges made by Mr. Sprague and his own direct testimony, dealing with the alleged violations of the law in purchasing train control equipment, is awaited with interest.

Signal engineers of New York Central testified on technical matters, including H. S. Balliet of the Michigan Central; J. C. Mock of the Western Lines of the New York Central; and S. Bushnell of the signal company, and W. J. Eck of the Southern Railway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN SERVICE RESUMED

Arrival of the Hamburg-American Line's steamer Thuringia at Commonwealth Pier last night marked the resumption of the direct Boston-

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer
"What Effect Has the 'Quota' Had on the Quality of Our Immigration?"

Old South Meeting House
7:15 P. M. Tomorrow
FREE QUESTIONS
Concert by the Boston School Symphony Orchestra

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Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashion
Fur coats repaired and new fur bought.
Fur garments made to order.
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to-Europe passenger and freight service of that line, which has been suspended since 1915. The Thuringia, commanded by Capt. Paul Wehr, came in almost 10 hours' overdrive. About 100 persons who met the ship were guests of Captain Wehr at dinner.

Among those present was Mayor Curley, who addressed the gathering and welcomed Captain Wehr on the initial voyage. Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, representing the Commonwealth, also made a brief address. Other speakers were Daniel J. Harkins, Boston manager of the Hamburg-American Line; Charles C. Wadlow of New York, assistant manager of the United American Lines, and Captain Wehr. Other guests were Maj. W. D. Malinen, representing the army, and Lieutenant-Commander Hans Erix, representing the navy.

STARS ARE NOW AT THEIR BEST

Nature Association Says the Winter Months Time for Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Winter is the best time for star-gazing, says the American Nature Association, describing the beauties of the heavens during December.

Five stars of the first magnitude will be visible in the eastern sky during the month of the year, and Venus will appear at her best. "We will find in the east Taurus, the Bull," says the association, "with its well-known groups of the Pleiades and Hyades and the ruddy Aldebaran, that represents the eye of the Bull, and there is the magnificent Orion with its many stars of first and second magnitude."

"To the north of Orion will be the brilliant Capella, the Goat, with her small kids of Hoed close by, forming a small triangular group that makes it easy for us to identify this brilliant star. Castor and Pollux, the Twins, in Gemini, will be well in view in the north."

"Venus will be a magnificent object in the southwest for about three hours after sunset. All during December Venus will parade a brilliance that reaches a maximum Jan. 2."

"Mercury passes from east to west of the sun on Dec. 11, and after that will be in the morning sky and may possibly be seen in the southwest before sunrise the last few days of the month when it will be at its greatest distance west of the sun. Saturn and Mars will be in conjunction on Dec. 15. In the north, Cassiopeia is passing to the west of the meridian and the Big Dipper is swinging over to the east, so that the meridian though it is still too close to the northern horizon to be seen to advantage. The Great Square in Pegasus covers a large space in the western sky and will be found about halfway between the horizon and the zenith."

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JEWELLERS
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HODGSON KENNARD & CO. INC.

PERUVIAN NOTE SENT LEGATIONS

Circular Denies Proposal Was Being Entertained to Modify Award

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Peru has given a new turn to the Tacna-Arica situation by circulating its embassies and legations throughout the world, taking cognizance of reports that the foreign office has been approached with proposals for settlement of the sovereignty dispute without further recourse to President Coolidge's arbitral decision.

Formal denial that such proposals had been or would be entertained was made in the circular, which stated that in view of the existing situation at Arica, where the plebiscitary commission set up by President Coolidge and headed by General Pershing is sitting, Peru had no other course than to comply honorably and strictly with the arbitral award, and was determined not to modify this obligation in any particular.

The Peruvian action was similar to that recently taken by Chile. Excerpts from the Chilean circular, presentation of which to the League of Nations caused considerable surprise, were made public here by that government's embassy. It has not been presented to the State Department.

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States cruiser Rochester, which brought Gen. John J. Pershing and the members of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission to Chile, has left for New York with Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer in command.

During their last hours in Arica Admiral Latimer and his officers were the objects of most cordial demonstrations on the part of the local authorities and private citizens. The admiral made farewell calls on General Pershing, Augustin Edwards and Manuel Freyre, the chief members of the plebiscitary commission, after which he was entertained at luncheon by the local civic club.

SNOWSHOE CLUBS PLAN QUEBEC VISIT

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 5 (Special)—Plans are maturing for an international event when eight snowshoe clubs from the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn will entrain here for

La Chatelaine, Inc.
Special Sale of Misses' Dresses \$18.00 upward
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159 Newbury Street Back Bay 1103 BOSTON

Reagan, Kipp Co.
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BOOK CONTRACT QUESTIONED IN TEXAS INVESTIGATION

Highway Commission Restored to Functioning Unit With Appointment by Governor Ferguson of Successors to Men Who Resigned

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 4 (AP)—An announcement by the State Textbook Commission whether it approves the action of its subcommittee in executing \$800,000 in contracts with the American Book Company of Cincinnati is awaited. The subcommittee, of which Governor Miriam A. Ferguson is chairman, made the contracts without the "advice and consent of the Attorney-General."

A decision by the commission was looked forward to as a possible influence on the future relations between the Governor and Attorney-General Dan Moody, who have been at odds since the start of the recent highway controversy and subsequent demands for a special session of the Legislature.

The American Book Company's contract for two spellers and a general science book is the most valuable awarded by the Textbook Commission, of which the clerk was James K. Ferguson, husband of the Governor.

The contract was questioned on the grounds that it was executed without the required anti-trust affidavit from the book company. The affidavit, however, later was supplied, but the return to the company of a \$2500 deposit is being withheld pending an opinion from the Attorney-General. He disapproved the adjustment of the belated affidavit.

The state highway commission has been restored a functioning unit with announcement of appointment by the Governor of two commissioners to succeed Frank V. Lanham, chairman, and Joseph Burckett, who resigned by agreement with the Governor after the State's successful suit to break highway contracts and recover alleged excess profits. Hal Moseley, former city engineer of Dallas, and John C. Cage, farmer-banker of Stephenville, are the new appointees. The former will take the chairmanship.

Federal officials began an examination of the books of the federal aid division of the highway department. The inspectors also talked briefly with Governor Ferguson and her husband, James E. Ferguson, to gain their ideas of highway matters.

McK Trucks Stock Increase
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The proxy committee of McK Trucks, Inc., has received sufficient proxies to authorize an increase in common stock from 500,000 to 1,000,000 shares, no par value, which will be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting today.

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A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WANTED, a Dictator! That is the new cry that is being raised in France. It is felt that to face some of the problems which have a vital character Parliament is hardly the suitable body. Finances, for example, it is urged, should be taken out of the hands of men who are moved by party strife, by personal intrigues, and who show an extraordinary lack of cohesion, of determination and of direction. At present the demand need not be taken too seriously. It is a simple reaction against parliamentary incompetence. That Parliament is disappointing can hardly be denied. Long before the war there was a distrust of the politicians, more noticeable in France than in any other western country and perhaps more justified. After the war it was thought that the Bloc National which mismanaged affairs diplomatically, financially, and socially, was merely a passing phase, and that when the Bloc des Gauches came into power it would right all the wrongs. Unfortunately, the Bloc des Gauches, though performing excellent work in the foreign domain, has not won the confidence of the people. It has fallen into even worse blunders, which are due to the absence of unity, firm resolve, and steady efforts.

Hence the discredit into which the parliamentary institution has fallen and the longing on the part of many for a more efficient kind of control. It must not, however, be supposed that France is about to imitate the example of Italy and is to throw up a new Mussolini. If anybody attempted to impose such a dictatorship on France he would be quickly driven from public life. What is really meant by the demand for a man—a vague formula—is a strengthening of presidential powers. In other words, the country is going back to the dominant idea of Millerand, whose conception of the Presidency is that of a guiding force making for continuity. In America this guiding force exists; and in England, which is the mother of parliaments, there is by tradition a continuity and an efficiency; and when a Government of an entirely different complexion takes up the reins it does not take a totally different route from its predecessor. In France power does not reside in the President, and the Prime Minister is changed on an average every 10 months, while Parliament is perpetually at sixes and sevens.

"Blue Shirts" Organized

Probably in pursuance of this demand, the Blue Shirts have been created in Italy. The followers of Mussolini wear blue shirts and the Blue Shirts of France must not be confounded with them. The difference is of color is important. The new movement is a volunteer organization founded for the purpose of the maintenance of order. It is stated to have 60,000 adherents throughout France. That is not a large number but such leagues may leave the whole lump, and it is somewhat dangerous that there should be these extra-parliamentary initiatives. The writer has never believed that Fascism could take root in France. The Blue Shirts, as the Blue Shirts call themselves, are not contemplating a coup d'etat. They are calling for stronger control, and in some respects stronger control is indeed desirable. At the same time the leading manufacturers and commercial men are asking that finances should be placed above the reach of parliamentary vicissitudes and that an outside body of experts without party prejudices should frame whatever measures are required, merely calling upon Parliament to ratify them. Provided there is no financial collapse in France—and there ought not to be and will not be unless there is the grossest maladministration—these movements should be regarded simply as movements of public opinion of a healthy character. What France has chiefly suffered from is the difficulty that is experienced by public opinion in manifesting itself. Except in time of crisis the French are inclined to be indifferent to public affairs.

A Balanced Budget

It will be deplorable if in the attempt to deal with the floating debt the French forget that any financial reforms must be based upon the solid foundations of a balanced budget. The end of the year approaches, and by that time the budget should be passed. So far there are no signs that next year's budget will be ready in time. Last year the finance commission of the Chamber began to discuss the budget in September and Parliament voted it in July of this year. That meant seven months of provisional credits, for the financial year begins in January. It is obvious that the belated study of the budget this year must carry the country well into 1926 before the 1926 budget is set on foot. France cannot continue to exist in this disorganizing manner. It is useless to bring forward any plan whatever, if the basic necessity of a punctual budget which provides adequate receipts is forgotten. With a budget many months overdue it is impossible to generate any system of financial purification.

Three Financial Problems

The financial problem may be said to divide itself into three parts. There is the problem of the floating debt which is now being tackled. There is the currency problem (that is to say, the avoidance of inflation). And there is the budgetary problem. The greatest of these is the budgetary problem. If that is not solved then the currency problem remains insoluble and inflation must be practiced. In these conditions a sinking fund which is designed to redeem the floating debt can be of little purpose.

Woman's Suffrage

Next year the International Alliance of Women's Suffrage will meet in Paris from May 30 to June 11. This will be the first time that the feminists of the entire world will meet in the French capital and the Sorbonne has been placed at their disposal. by the Recteur, Paul Lape. In the meantime in order to prepare for this most interesting reunion, the executive committee of the International Alliance is convoked in Paris and the representatives of many countries have discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming congress. In all, 40 countries are represented. Every three years the delegates meet. After the war the first congress was held at Geneva and the second at Rome.

Lecture Series Inaugurated

An annual series of lectures which have an international character was inaugurated by Anatole de Monzie in Paris the other day at the building of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace on the Boulevard Saint Germain. This year's series is under the direction of Prof. André Tihai of the University of Nancy and former director of the French Institute at Prague. Each Wednesday and Friday afternoon addresses will be given on the subject of the reconstruction of Europe. There will be conferences and debates open to the public and prominent men from outside the group are asked to participate. The aim, says Dean Earle Babcock, director of the foundation for central Europe, is the establishment of international peace. He has recently returned from England, where he spent some time in establishing contacts with various British peace organizations. At the opening assembly Nicolas Politis, the former Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of the European committee of the organization, presided.

Joseph Caillaux

Everybody is discussing the future of Joseph Caillaux. Will he come back again? At first it seemed improbable, but it is now freely stated on all hands that before many months have elapsed he will have his opportunity of heading a French Cabinet. He is by no means disheartened by his experience and he is by no means discredited, and although he did not perform the "miracles" which were expected of him, he cannot be said to have been a failure. One may differ from him on many points but he was unquestionably sacrificed for purely political reasons. His inability to reach an accord with America on the debts did him much harm but, nevertheless, he accomplished an excellent preparatory work. Nor is it quite fair to argue that he did not raise a consolidating loan as huge as was anticipated in many quarters. A sum of 6,000,000,000 francs is not to be despised, and when one remembers that the 6,000,000,000 francs represent the stabilization of that amount of the floating debt at a greatly reduced rate of interest, one can only express the hope that subsequent Finance Ministers will be able to consolidate as much every year. While he offered only 4 per cent, M. Clement last year obtained no more by offering nearly 9 per cent. There is, therefore, sure to be a revulsion of feeling in his favor.

Harry the Parrot Enjoys a Laugh

'Well Educated But Tacitless,' Is Opinion of Singing Mates in Bird House

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—There is a prattling among the parrots in the bird house at the New York Zoological Park. It is over that habit of Harry's. Harry is an African Gray parrot and a very accomplished bird. He is a splendid talker and an expert whistler.

But he laughs out of turn. There is really no occasion for this behavior. If he is unimpressed, he shows it, and when his friendly neighbor, a yellow-naped Amazon, bursts into song, Harry laughs. He is not disagreeable about it; not even bored; he is merely unimpressed.

On behalf of the family who owned him for 40 years before he was presented to the Park, it must be said that Harry knows better. He has been well educated. There is no hint of undesired lingo in his conversation. He never uses profanity. He has been taught to be appreciative. In fact, it is well known that when any special favor is done him, he expresses gratitude audibly.

But that laugh—could it be that his surroundings encouraged such frankness? It is true that another of his neighbors is outspoken, the Yellow Headed Amazon in the corner, a bird of few words. His only greeting to visitors is crisp and curt. It is "Good-by!" Could it be possible that Harry even with his genteel background, is lapsing into such a deplorable state of tactlessness?

Banish the thought. There is still hope for Harry. His closest neighbor, a beautiful Gullwing Amazon, may yet rid him of this regrettable habit. The Gullwing Amazon is a highly respected bird. Of the 99 species in the bird house, it is the largest. The gentle example of this aristocrat may yet be felt by Harry, and this will be a cause for rejoicing in the bird house, at least on the part of one parrot, a gay green fellow with a tenor voice who, now and then, bursts into song.

CANADIAN FRUIT VIA THE CANAL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—A special shipment of 15 carlots of apples, consisting of 12,000 boxes, from the Okanagan Valley, has been dispatched to England for the Christmas trade by way of the Panama Canal. They are particularly fine samples of the product of British Columbia orchards and are expected to command premium prices.

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FIELD FOR NEW FRIENDSHIPS SEEN IN TACNA-ARICA ISSUE

New York Leaders in Law and Business Doubt Submission to League of Nations—Mr. Gerard Views Such Action as Menace to Monroe Doctrine

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Reference of the Tacna-Arica dispute to the League of Nations would mean the end of the Monroe Doctrine, in the opinion of James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Gerard said:

"As to the merits of the Tacna-Arica dispute I know nothing. I think it would be unfortunate, however, to take the matter to the League of Nations, because it would mean the opening wedge of European interference in the Western Hemisphere and the end of the Monroe Doctrine."

"I think it would have been better, and that it is not too late now to call in the other nations of South America and Central America along with a commission from the United States to settle the controversy in an entirely just way. This would mean a re-organization of the present move, but I believe it would be far better than the United States alone to undertake any settlement of the matter."

Possible Loss of Prestige

Support for Mr. Gerard's contention was offered by Lincoln Cromwell, of the firm of William Iselin & Co., who said: "I think it would be very unfortunate for the prestige of the United States if the Chilean protest to the League of Nations and to the World Court should take the Tacna-Arica decision out of our hands. If internal conditions make it impossible now for either Chile or Peru to accept an adverse decision, I hope our State Department can have the matter laid on the table until conditions are more propitious for settling the quarrel through our friendly offices in a way acceptable to both countries."

Severo Kellert-Prevost, an international lawyer with an intimate acquaintance with South American affairs, is certain that Chile has no intention of referring the dispute to the League of Nations. Mr. Prevost said: "I do not believe for a moment that Chile has any intention of appealing to the League of Nations. I think it is an erroneous report. In the first place, she must know such an appeal would have no result. In the second place, the Government of Chile has such full confidence in President Coolidge as arbitrator and his sense of justice as to put it entirely out of the question to go over his head."

"One of the many reasons for the United States staying out of the League of Nations was the fact that no proper provision was made in the Covenant of the League of Nations to secure the unquestionable right of the United States to adhere to the Monroe Doctrine. I cannot conceive that the United States would regard as friendly any action on the part of the League of Nations to take up the settlement of the Tacna-Arica matter."

Field for World Court.
The Monroe Doctrine places no obstacles in the way of referring South American problems to international adjudication, according to Adolph Lewisohn philanthropist and banker, who said: "I believe that the cooperation which exists between the United States and the South American republics is very beneficial and of good influence, even if there are some slight difficulties at times to be overcome. I believe that it ought to be and will be an international world court, which will be helpful in avoiding disputes and referring them to arbitration. I do not think that the Monroe Doctrine will be any difficulty, and that all matters will be amicably settled."

"I cannot see any good reason for apprehension regarding the strength of the United States influence in South America. If the present Tacna-Arica dispute is carried to the League of Nations or the World Court for settlement," said Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, "the difficulties will be adjusted through the League of Nations, I am certain the people of this country, whether or not they happen to be advocates of the League, will be glad. Anything that will bring about a more peaceful situation between South American countries is a good thing."

Proofs of Friendship.
"If the matter is taken to the League of Nations, it will no doubt excite some apprehension on the part of some politicians who may think that the United States will lose some prestige, because the South American countries feel it necessary to use the machinery of the League to settle their disputes. The United States, however, is big enough and important enough to disregard such a feeling."

"Our influence in South America will be greatest if we can convince those countries that we have no desire to impose our wishes upon them. The best proof we can offer of our friendship is to avoid a too narrow interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine in its proper essence should mean the co-operation of the United States and other nations. To the average person the Monroe Doctrine merely means that no armed force is to be landed in American harbors by a foreign power, that there shall be no interference with matters that are strictly American."

"But to interpret the possibility of the Tacna-Arica dispute as endangering the future of the Monroe Doctrine seems to me to show a very small point of view. The United States is too high in its ideal, too much interested in being only helpful to South America, and too fine in its world position to feel anything but rejoiced at any move that will bring about greater peace in South America."

Appeal Called Unlikely.
David Hunter Miller, international lawyer, said: "There is not the slightest possibility at the present time that any feature of the Tacna-Arica question will be submitted either to the League of Nations or to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Generally speaking, the United States has never objected to the ar-

bitration by non-American arbiters of frontier questions between Latin-American countries. The instances in which the United States has made no objection to such settlements by European arbiters are quite numerous.

"A boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela was decided by the Spanish crown in 1891; the King of Italy made a decision regarding the Brazil-British Guiana boundary in 1904; the Emperor of Russia passed on the question of the boundaries between the Dutch and French Guianas in 1891; the President of the Swiss Confederation defined the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana in 1900; in 1887 it was agreed to submit the Ecuador-Peru question to the King of Spain, although the agreement was not finally carried out; and in 1902 the King of England rendered an award as to the frontier between Argentina and Chile."

INDORSE HOOVER LUMBER METHOD

New England Groups Favor Moves for Grading and Standardization

Indorsement of the national movement proposed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, for standardizing and grade-marking lumber was voted last night by the 700 representatives of the lumber and building industries of New England at the dinner held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting as expressing its attitude toward the movement also commended the Southern Pine Association's system of grade-marking its lumber and urged all lumber manufacturers in the United States to brand the quality on their product.

Representatives of the various interests who led the discussion included L. R. Putnam and Leo Kraemer, of Chicago, merchandising counsel and forest products engineer, respectively of the Southern Pine Association, for the lumber producers; C. Howard Walker, representing the Boston chapter, American Institute of Architects; Harry E. Sawtell, of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston; W. H. Sayward, secretary-treasurer Master Builders Association; J. F. Downey, superintendent of public buildings of Cambridge; William Bacon, of Davenport, Peiers Company for the whole-sale lumbermen and Fred R. Basley, president Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, for that branch of the industry.

The meeting was representative of New England's lumber and building interests, the guests comprising public officials, lumbermen, engineers, architects, contractors, realtors and others identified with building from the towns and cities in the section. The speakers were representatives of the several branches of the building industry and all favored the movement as one of much advantage to the public as well as to the lumbermen and trading professions.

The standardization dinner was designed as a special feature of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers Association held in Boston today. Many of the retail lumbermen from various New England states were in attendance at the speakers' meeting, arrived in the city in time to attend the grade-marking banquet. The Lumber Trade Club of Boston and the Southern Pine Association were the joint hosts and James L. Barney, of the Barney-Carey Lumber Company, presided as toastmaster.

Standardization of lumber is a long-term project, and the speakers agreed that it would take many years to complete. The speakers agreed that it would take many years to complete. The speakers agreed that it would take many years to complete.

NEW YORK PROTESTS LAKE DIVERSION PLAN

Attorney-General Sends Letter to President Coolidge

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Special).—Protesting to President Coolidge against the proposed diversion of the waters of the Great Lakes to the development of Mississippi Valley navigation projects, Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General, counsel for the New York State Water Power Commission, has pointed out in a letter that any draught of great quantities of water from Lake Erie and Lake Ontario would cause incalculable damage to the commerce and industry of the State of New York.

The design of the State's protest is to forestall the aims of the Mississippi Valley Association, which has been agitating additional diversion of Great Lakes waters by artificial channels to the Mississippi area, a project which would prevent the flow of the waters in question from the natural course through Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the sea.

Rebutting the claim of the Mississippi Valley to additional waters at the sacrifice of navigation and industry, the New York State, Mr. Ottinger called attention to a supplemental difficulty, serious interference with the projected Great Lakes-Ocean waterway whether by an "all American" canal or an "all American" canal.

The Attorney-General expresses sympathy with inland waterways development, but indicates that it is the duty of New York State to catalogue for the benefit of the present and future generations the great lakes and their waters, and to prevent any further additional diversion of Great Lakes water into the Mississippi.

TOLEDO PLANS MORE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Construction of the Broadway Junior High School, first of its type here, has been approved by the board of education and contracts totaling \$61,827 for the new construction award. The building will have accommodations for 1200 pupils.

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World Court Looms Large on Calendar of Congress

Eyes of Nation Centered on Washington as House and Senate Prepare to Convene

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The attention of the world, as well as that of the Nation, is now focusing with increasing intensity upon Washington, where Senators and Representatives are arriving for the opening session on Monday morning. Forecasts vary and may all be wrong, but there is a feeling abroad that the coming deliberations will be more than usually far-reaching and momentous. In addition to the many items of domestic interest, there is a certain openness of world activity. There has been a quick appreciation that epoch-making events have occurred in other parts of the world and that during their respite, the other nations are watching to see what America will do now that it is America's move.

Mr. Borah Still Hostile

Only the other day Mr. Borah said that he and his forces were girding for the battle against the League, but because it was in some way associated with the League of Nations. A few years ago this attitude would have frightened the proponent of the League, the Irish question, but today the indications here, today, the cry of alarm is falling flat. There can be no doubt that the more enlightened portion of American public opinion has in recent years been growing more tolerant toward the League. This tendency has been accelerated astoundingly in the last few weeks because of the Locarno results and the pre-emptory stopping of the Greco-Bulgarian war.

Then, again, with the Irish Free State in the League, the Irish question settled, the Franco-German feud put in iron, and Germany about to join the League, it will not be possible for irreconcilable sentiment to recruit political support among voters of Germany and other countries. As was done to the tune of an estimated vote of about 6,000,000 in 1920.

There is a great deal of speculation regarding the attitude of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. Outwardly this Senator, who has always been with the "bitter-enders," says he has not changed, but those who should know say that his attitude has greatly altered and that he may vote for the Court resolution with certain minor reservations.

General Staff of the War Department are heartily in favor of the proposal in the interests of war-time efficiency. At the same time there is a difficulty with the American Federation of Labor, who look with distrust upon anything in the nature of conscription as applied to their sphere. Again, the various nationalities, circles, such study as there has been upon the problem shows that the scheme is momentous in its scope and that a false step might mean economic disaster. There is some reluctance to voice such opinions for fear of being branded as an apologist for war-time profiteers, but as the time for decision approaches there is more of a tendency to face the question frankly.

As Congress convenes, the Connecticut, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "It is far more difficult to voice such an opinion as a conscript man for soldiers, which governments have been doing for generations." He intimated that it might be advisable to have more education before legislating and added that patriotic business men, doubtless working perfectly in time of war when patriotism was aroused, might be very dangerous in any period of peace-time apathy and indifference.

NEW YORK PARKWAY SYSTEM ADVOCATED

State and City Authorities Would Link Up Boulevards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Westchester County, Long Island, Manhattan and Staten Island, and the Jersey shore will be linked by a system of parkways and new park and playground areas will be obtained if the plan of the State Department of State and City Park Authorities is carried through. Maps are now being made showing available land and a plan has been drawn up calling for \$30,000,000 to be paid by city-wide, long-term assessments or a 50-year tax-exempt bond issue.

The proposals, which now are before the advisory committee of the organization, call for \$5,000,000 to extend Riverside Drive, \$5,000,000 to buy 1500 acres, including the Wigmore property on Hillside Avenue, Queens, for a wooded park site, \$4,000,000 to purchase 4000 acres in Rye, and \$1,000,000 for a water reservoir for a park golf course and riding park, \$3,000,000 to extend Shore

A great deal of attention will be devoted to the air program, but all the indications are that the solution will lie along the lines indicated in the report of the Special Aircraft Board, appointed by President Coolidge, with Dwight W. Morrow as its head. This report advised against the formation of a separate air service and emphasized the importance of the aircraft for civilian and industrial purposes. The establishment of a separate air service would be held to be inadvisable and contrary to the traditions of the country.

The maintenance of the merchant marine, even though costly, is regarded as essential. It is hoped, however, that the Government will be able to maintain a sufficient fleet to protect our commerce.

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FRANCE DUBIOUS OVER NEW TAXES

Wisdom of Discriminating Against Foreigners Holding Property Questioned

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Finance Bill as passed by the Senate, 205 against 26, discriminates against foreign residents in France who would acquire property. In the first article was introduced, despite the protests of Louis Loucheur, Finance Minister, a clause which calls for a surtax of 20 per cent to be levied on all transfers of real estate or businesses effected to the benefit of a foreigner or a foreign civil or commercial company. It is strange that there should be this penalizing of the foreigner, which chiefly means in this connection the American and the Englishman, at a time when delicate negotiations are pending, and particularly when a movement for the government sale of monopolies such as tobacco is taking shape.

This provision would seem to violate the consular agreement between France and the United States. The 20 per cent is in addition to the ordinary transfer charges, which are already high, and may be 30 per cent.

Convention of 1853

But in the convention of 1853 it is declared that "the French Government recognizes the right of citizens of the United States to acquire real estate and businesses in France, with respect to securities, identical with that enjoyed in France by French citizens." Reciprocity was accorded to French citizens in America.

The position of the English has not yet been ascertained, but it is obvious that there will be protests, if not only were foreigners in a body treated differently from the French, but were given different treatment among the various nationalities. It is probable that an attempt to remedy the effects of the clause introduced hastily by a private deputy, will be taken.

Michael Missoffe, the deputy, has an idea that France is in danger of being bought up by the foreigner. Therefore he seeks to prevent the foreigner from making purchases.

M. Loucheur admitted that it should be impossible for foreigners to acquire an economic domination, but he objected to the method proposed as impracticable and which might lead to retaliatory measures. It will interfere with sales by Frenchmen, who presumably prefer voluntarily to sell. Germany took similar proceedings to recover property.

M. Missoffe considers the threat of retaliation negligible, since it would only touch "unpatriotic Frenchmen endeavoring to expatriate their wealth." An overwhelming majority supported this view and the Senate passed the law by a show of hands. It is true that prices for real estate are, owing to the fall of the franc, particularly low, but even without this factor, property changes hands on relatively easy terms in France. Many people begin to be troubled about the preservation of French independence.

FRENCH LAUNCH ATTACK IN LEBANON

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A Beirut dispatch to Le Temps says that the French launched a large scale operation in South Lebanon this morning designed definitely to free the Mt. Hermon plateau of the Druse band.

Two French columns, which effected a junction in this region, Thursday, advanced from the north and west.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

NEW YORK DRY LAW INDORSED

Recommendation Submitted to League of Women Voters Annual Convention

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Special).—A state prohibition statute similar to the Mullin-Gage Law, which was recommended in the legislative report presented by Miss Dorothy Kenyon of New York to the New York State League of Women Voters, whose annual convention is being held here.

Miss Kenyon presented a special report on jury service for women, which the league already has indorsed her summary covering a study of the jury system in more than 30 states, where women already are being called into the box. The 48-hour week for women in industry was again recommended.

The report further recommended that the league back a movement looking toward the simplification of registration laws. In some instances, it is claimed, state laws operate to deprive a citizen of his rights to vote. Committee procedure in the state Legislature giving individual committee practically autocratic power to add or delete bills was censured.

A four-year term for Governor and an executive budget were recommended. Speeches by James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association on the results of Locarno and by Mrs. Harris Chapman, an onetime patriotic speaker, and practical sense were features of the program.

LUMBER MARKET IMPROVES

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1.—The lumber market in the northwest is looking up. The improvement of the past several weeks. Building has been going on unabated and retail stocks, which have held out until the last minute, are lower than they have been at this season for several years. The average retailer, it is reported, tries to have his stock down to a minimum for inventory in December, and normally places orders so as to have the shipments arrive early after the first of the year. The lumber market is expected before spring activity begins.

Do You Know—

That the Atlantic Coast Line issued bonds for \$50,000,000 for double tracking and improving its railroads from Richmond to Jacksonville?

That the Florida East Coast Railroad issued \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for the double-tracking of its system through Florida?

That the Seaboard-Air-Line Railroad issued \$25,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of its railroads facilities in Florida?

That the Seaboard Air Line issued \$10,000,000 worth of consolidated 6% bonds for the improvement of their facilities through the South to Florida?

That the Illinois Central Railroad, consolidated the Central of Georgia Railroad, issued \$20,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of their facilities through the South and to Florida?

This does not take into consideration current issues and regular equipment bonds, etc., which would increase the total between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000 worth of securities recently sold for the enlarging and improving of the equipment of these railroads.

And remember, a railroad bond cannot be sold upon the basis of earnings basis, but must be sold on the record of an ascending curve of earnings over approximately three years.

DO YOU KNOW—

That the Florida East Coast Railway bonds were sold through the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company?

And that the Seaboard Air Line securities were sold through the financial house of Dillon, Read & Company?

And that the Illinois Central bonds were sold through the National City Company of New York?

well, that is all true

New then, do you think that these railroads would expand so they have, and make such a big thing out of it, for the purpose of improving their facilities throughout the South and Florida, do you suppose that J. P. Morgan & Company, Dillon, Read & Company and the National City Company, would offer such securities if Florida did not warrant their sale?

Then, you see, the stability of Florida and the South? Does this not convince you that all Florida, and particularly Miami, not only are but will continue to be favorably considered in financial circles and commercial circles, and offers the potential investor a most unusual and stable investment opportunity?

MIAMI SHORES has just entered upon a new era of development, with 50% of MIAMI SHORES included in the city of Miami, is going to lead a hand in an aggressive manner to the task of creating a bigger, better and faster Greater Miami.

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well cared for, thanks to the faithfulness of a dog.

Special Correspondence

REMARKABLE demonstration of co-operation and neighborliness occurred in this district recently when the neighbors of a dairy farmer who had lost most of his possessions by fire put him in a position to carry on as usual. They delivered to him 25 tons of hay, 35 sacks of oats, 4 tons of root crops, 3 tons of potatoes and \$10 worth of meat. Donations of lumber, 35 labor days and \$85 in cash added greatly in the re-erection of the farmer's buildings.

His good friends rallied his strayed implements and pastures at his disposal, and the only reward they now ask is that their names be not published.

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125 E. Flagler Street, Miami, Fla.

AVIATION SHOW MARKS STRIDES MADE IN COMMERCIAL AIRPLANES

Most Up-to-Date Small Cross Country Touring Machine
Attracts Attention, as Well as Wright-Bellanca
Six-Passenger Enclosed Cabin Exhibit

The aeronautical exhibit at Mechanics Building which continues through Monday, marks significant strides not only in the technical development of the airplane during the last six years from the commencement of the civil peace time aviation, but also the unfolding of a nucleus in the aircraft industry from which the immediate needs of an ever-increasing commercial demand for aircraft will be supplied.

In viewing the exhibit, the well-balanced, if limited scope of the aeronautical section, is characterized by the fact that, in spite of there being but two main exhibitors, these two represent respectively, the most up-to-date small cross country touring airplane and what may well be considered as the very latest development in airplane power plants specifically suitable to commercial use.

Wright Company Products
The Wright company have on show at Mechanics Building their very latest products, in both commercial airplanes and airplane engines. The Wright-Bellanca six-passenger enclosed cabin commercial airplane, in its design, which incorporates the most carefully arranged features making for safety and reliability, together with comfort and convenience for passengers, is, at the same time, equipped with the Whirlwind aero engine, which, in itself, is a firm stepping stone toward economy in operation from all and every standpoint.

It is interesting to recall that this machine recently flew from New York to Boston with passengers and accomplished the journey in 14 hours, while during the entire journey the engine which normally develops 200-horsepower, was never opened up to more than from 120-130-horsepower. With such a performance possible, the economic operation of an air passenger line between Boston and New York becomes ever nearer the immediately apparent.

The conditions represent economy in actual operation, due to the horsepower necessary to accomplish the journey in so short a time, while running the engine on considerably less than full power, will spell longer life to the engine and fewer necessary overhauls, features pointing toward economical upkeep of the machines on such an air line. This possibility is further insured, when it is recalled that this identical machine during the recent Field air races, held in October, scored an efficiency rating 53 per cent higher than that of any other.

Commercial Airplanes

Alongside of the Wright-Bellanca airplane the Travel Air Special, a three-seater open cockpit machine with a 90-horsepower motor represents the other phase of commercial airplane possibilities. This type of machine is already extensively used in the middle western states by salesmen who cover a wide range of country in very short time by flying from city to city in machines of this type. The machine carried 1120 pounds of useful load and cruises at 90 miles per hour. It is reported by those who use this class of machine in commercial traveling, work that operation is inexpensive compared with the service obtained and the extent of the demand for the type may be gathered from the fact that Travel Air Special is but one of several of the characteristics being produced in various parts of the country by America's small airplane manufacturers who are turning out work which finds no comparison in any other part of the world.

The Travel Air Special, it is interesting to note, is being used extensively for air-taxi work and a company making its headquarters at the Boston airport advertises a taxi service with these machines at the rate of 50 cents per passenger mile, which means that 20 miles can be covered for \$6, and while this is in some respects a high price for transportation, it is considered by those who are watching the progress of commercial aviation to represent a start in the correct direction, a move which even if exorbitant at the present moment will with extended use become more within the demands of economy.

An Old Army "Jenny"

A great contrast is revealed by the presence, alongside the Travel Air Special and the Wright-Bellanca planes, of an army "Jenny" training airplane of war-time vintage, though still used extensively in the Air Service. The machine is capable of carrying two passengers, the instructor and the student, learning to fly, and is equipped with an engine developing 150 h. p., a striking comparison with the Travel Air Special, which carries three passengers quicker on the ground, but is slower in the air, and is equipped with a more powerful engine, also at higher speed on 200 h. p. Not only does the machine contrast with the others from the point of view of economic operation but aerodynamically and structurally it compares favorably on the basis of the old-fashioned

GERMANS DISPUTE STATUS OF Y. M. C. A. WAR-WORKERS

Protests Reparation Payment on Ground They Were
Part of Military Forces—Mixed Claims Commission
Considers Distinction

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Were Y. M. C. A. workers, who went overseas during the World War, soldiers or civilians? The German Government contends that they were of military status. The United States maintains that they were civilians, pure and simple, and as victims of German submarine attack, were entitled to damages in the capacity of private American citizens.

The issue has just been raised in the Mixed Claims Commission, which is engaged at Washington in the adjudication of claims against the German Government by citizens of the United States. Controversy ranges around the demand of Arthur E. Hungerford of Baltimore for \$159, covering the loss of his personal property when the British steamship Orona was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at the end of April, 1918. Mr. Hungerford was the leader of a party of 57 young men en route, via England, to the American war zone in France on Y. M. C. A. work.

Germans Deny Compensation
Karl von Lewinski, the agent of Germany before the Mixed Claims Commission, on behalf of his Government, denies Mr. Hungerford's right to reparation for the loss of his property. The German agent contends that "at the time of loss the claimant did not belong to the civilian population of the United States." In support of that contention, Herr von Lewinski cites the commission's decision in the case of Christian Damson, master of the United States army transport, Joseph Cudahy, an oil tanker. The Cudahy was torpedoed and Damson's private claim for damages was denied by the commission on the ground that he was "an American national in the exclusive employ and pay of the United States Government in time of war," and, therefore, not entitled to sue in his private capacity for damages from a country with which his Government had been at war.

In the Y. M. C. A. case now at issue, the German agent argues "that the personal property, which the claimant required for his immediate personal use, and which was by him deliberately carried into the zone of war and exposed to risks to which the property of civilians was not generally exposed, was impressed with the military character of the claimant, and that its loss does, therefore, not come under that class of losses for which Germany is financially responsible under the treaties."

Brief Counters Germans
Joseph C. Febr, of counsel for the United States before the Mixed Claims Commission, has submitted a brief which counters the German Government's contentions at all points. Mr. Febr argues that the Damson case is not controlling in the determination of the Hungerford claim because the Y. M. C. A. party was aboard the Orona as civilian passengers, who were neither in the employ nor pay of the United States Government or in any of its departments. They were subject to no mili-

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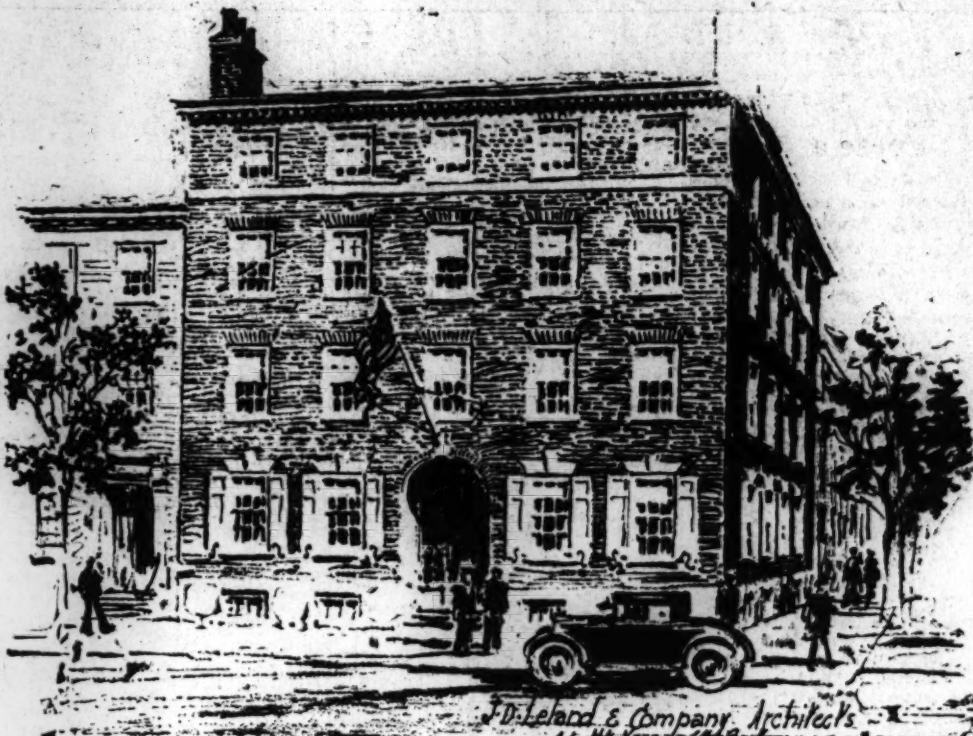
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Enlisted Men Will be Welcome Here



New England Enlisted Men's Club, No. 8 Fayette Street, Boston.

AIR SHOW PROCEEDS FOR SOLDIERS' CLUB

Exhibit to Run Extra Day to
Help New Building

three-master schooners with the modern steamship of the present day, such is the maze of wires and struts which go to make up the wing structure of the "Jenny." The machine has, however, served an excellent purpose in its day and looked upon merely as an historic relic may be considered to be quite in place.

SOUTH DAKOTA THIRD PARTY PLAN ENDED

Ticket Will Not Be Named,
Chairman Says

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 5.—(Special).—The third party movement in South Dakota, which at one time threatened to overcome the Republicans and to absorb the Democrats, came to an official end when it was announced that the party has no gubernatorial ticket in sight. In Miss Daly's opinion, and it is probable that the remaining nominations will be rejected on the ground that they are not made in accordance with the provisions of the Richards Primary Law.

NEW ENGLAND MILLING READJUSTMENTS CITED

That New England's industrial conditions are in a state of flux which will result in betterment and

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT THE KIDDIES CAN ENJOY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

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Attractively Arranged in Book Form
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Plus 5c exchange fee on personal checks.
Snubs' Diary will be sent direct to those on your gift list if you supply us with their names and addresses.

The Belden Press, Publishers

2316 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CORRECTION—Advertisement published November 30 quoted price of \$1.00 through oversight.

X-RAY DETECTS FAULTY STEEL

New Apparatus Also Finds
Flaws in Other Metals
Believed Perfect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Detects not otherwise discernible have been discovered in steel castings running up to two and one-half inches in thickness through application of X-ray apparatus at the Watertown Arsenal, according to the annual report of Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

The application of this special X-ray apparatus says the report has been extended to the study of the structure of other metals as well, and has not been confined to army purposes but has been extended to experimental testing for commercial concerns with the arsenal apparatus. The new high pressure steam power plant near Boston was among those so examined.

Disclosure that the "War Department radio net" linking up the nine corps areas and the department in a communication system operated exclusively by military personnel, originated in 1922 as a feature of "plans to insure communication with corps area headquarters and certain critical cities in case of failure of destruction of the commercial wire system," is contained in the annual report of Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, chief signal officer of the army.

The net was established three years ago, the report said, and it has since been employed "to excellent advantage in the training of signal corps personnel," in addition to handling a heavy burden of departmental telegraphic business heretofore entrusted to commercial companies.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of the War Department, has before him for approval a report signed by himself on his own activities as Assistant Secretary of War. The document is his annual report as Assistant Secretary and was signed by Mr. Davis before Mr. Weeks' resignation, although the former Secretary did not act upon any of his recommendations, leaving that to his successor.

As Assistant Secretary and in charge of the general War Department procurement program, as well as of the industrial mobilization planning, Mr. Davis stressed in his report the importance of representation of his office in the department's budgetary supervision machinery.

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100 Printed Envelopes .50
ANY name and address printed on High Grade White Bond Paper on top center of sheets and flap of envelope only, in black ink. Send \$1.00 for sample sheets or M. O. An ideal Christmas gift. Remember your friends. Order now. Outside U. S. add 25c. Postage paid by sender. Christmas delivery after December 10th.

Cape Cod Sagamore Beach

Famed for years as one of the finest shore properties on the Cape. It has two miles of ocean frontage, with roads, electricity, and private water system, and many other features, seldom found in shore property. One-half mile from Cape Cod Canal and sixty miles from Boston. Lots reasonably priced for early purchase. For full particulars, write SAGAMORE BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Holiday Season orders attractively packed. Illustrations and prices upon request.

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Mountain Air

Do you know that there are hills in Florida—hills towering more than 300 feet above sea level? It is these heights whose majestic pines are today giving way to the more ordered beauty of golden citrus groves in the 60,000-acre Howey-in-the-Hills tract. Here the atmosphere, free from the dust and smoke of cities, always stirred by breezes from gulf or ocean, truly may be styled mountain air. Its location in the hills and the tempering influence of the Great Lakes of the Highlands to the north combine to give Howey-in-the-Hills an equable climate, eminently suitable to the twin purposes of the Howey project, the building of quality citrus groves and the establishment of a city of happy, prosperous homes.

In investing at Howey-in-the-Hills you are buying climate. But more important than climate is the economic safety which surrounds your investment, based upon the scientific development of the great citrus tract which is the back country nourishing Howey, the city in its midst.

You must SEE Howey-in-the-Hills. May we arrange your inspection trip?

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FLORIDA

OPPOSITION TO WARE RIVER WATER SUPPLY IS FORECAST

Connecticut Valley Manufacturers Object to Use of State
Credit for Worcester and Diversion of Water of the
Connecticut River

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—(Special).—Opposition by Connecticut Valley manufacturers to the Ware River water supply project on two principal grounds are forecast by Ben. A. Hapgood, secretary of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. The first objection is that the plan calls for the use of the Commonwealth's credit in arranging for a water supply for Worcester. Since Springfield has stood on its own feet in this regard, it is held by some local leaders to be unfair to put taxpayers of this and other municipalities all over the State a part of the burden of providing for Worcester water supply needs.

A second objection concerns the alleged impropriety and shortsightedness of seeking to divert any of the natural stream flow from the Connecticut River watershed to the area on the east without taking consideration as to the attitude of the State of Connecticut and the United States War Department. The point is made that the diverting of even spring flood waters would set a precedent for a more extensive diversion later, and that the State of Connecticut will require it to be proved that every other available drop of water is being used for the metropolitan supply in this State before it will consent to the present plan. In the opinion of manufacturers, the right of Massachusetts to divert water from natural watersheds of the Connecticut River will be hotly contested.

"The fact that the War Department has control of all navigable rivers and streams is seen as a distinct obstacle. Fear is expressed that such a measure, if tolerated, would serve as a wedge that would be driven in with the result of completely upsetting the arrangements by which our valley industries derive their support in a large degree. The prior right of Connecticut Valley communities to the use of the waters that feed that stream will be vigorously supported, judging from comments daily being made on the report of the Gow commission."

PRINCE RUPERT'S ELEVATOR

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The new \$1,250,000 Government grain elevator, through which it is expected to develop a large flow of grain to all parts of the world, is nearing completion. The structure, including extensive dockage facilities, will be ready for operation early in January.

FLORIDA

A Few 5-Acre Tracts Near Sarasota. Prices \$4500-\$6500. Terms 1-5 Cash. These are good investments.

M. C. POSS COMPANY

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Purity Cross

PURITY CROSS MODEL KITCHENS OF ORANGE, N. J., now have a representative in Florida to sell their famous Lobster, Chicken a la King, Welsh Rabbit and other tempting delicacies directly to housekeepers who desire the best. For complete catalogue and prices, just drop a line to P. O. Box 4515, Jacksonville, Fla. Quantity prices to Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.

Chain Store Leases

We can furnish all available locations in the 100% district of every city in the southwest.

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A Smart Pump

to Complete the Fall Costume

WOMEN who seek to combine correct style with perfect foot comfort find that this Pump exactly pleases them. The single strap, the plain toe and the medium heel are all in keeping with the new mode—and one may choose patent leather, black satin or brown satin. The easy foot-roominess, despite distinctive style, identifies it as a typical Coward creation.

The Coward Shoe

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James S. Coward

Shoe of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York

Store Hours 9:30 to 5:30

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Headmaster's Memories

Memories and Hopes, by the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lytton. London: John Murray. Price 16s. net.

THOUGH Dr. Lytton was headmaster of two of England's great schools, first Halesbury and then Eton, there is very little of the orthodox pedagogic about him. In "Memories and Hopes" he has given a very living picture of what both schools and colleges were like in the sixties and seventies, and has shown how hard a path was trodden by anybody who ventured to point out that times were changing.

Perhaps those who admire a classical and dignified style of memoir-writing will find these reminiscences too desultory, but others will appreciate their obvious sincerity and the candor of many of the admissions.

Dr. Lytton came of a family of cricketers, for all eight of the brothers, from the eldest, Lord Eton, to the youngest, learned to "tingle and throb with the joy of the game." No wonder that to them the Eton and Harrow match at Lords seemed like "the annual climax of the history of mankind, or that they conceived of beauty almost entirely in terms of physical motion and physical skill."

Early Days at Eton
But at Halesbury, the Lytton home, the author was brought up amongst people of old-fashioned dignity whose sense of rectitude and devotion to duty must have afforded a fine example, much needed in days when many of the preparatory schools to which small boys were sent were carried on by masters who were a "random group of failures in other professions." In 1868, when Dr. Lytton, later Eton, "boyish barbarism was encouraged by almost unlimited liberty." He was in the famous house of "Miss Evans," the great Eton "dame" whose portrait Sargent painted.

In this year of grace it seems almost inconceivable that at Eton of that day the arts of all kinds were almost ignored and that "of English literature" the boys heard "scarcely a word." Latin alone afforded intellectual training. "Cribbing" was universal, and friendly boys, capable of turning out Latin verses that scanned, obligingly provided copy for those of lesser ability. Yet Eton turned out fine sons of conspicuous ability, with a capacity for self-government and a devotion to the school which Dr. Lytton has some interesting things to say.

At Cambridge
How remote seem the Trinity, Cambridge, days when undergraduates scarcely heard mention of a contemporary foreign nation during their sojourn or when honest reading for a degree was barely attempted. A good deal of the first year was wasted trying to learn how to work. Short cuts to knowledge were encouraged by the peculiar, narrow requirements of the classic tripos. There was a wide spread idea that the classical honors men "could pick up history and philosophy and literary insight in their stride," and of course a good many men managed to do so.

Dr. Lytton's jottings on his travels in France and Germany are amusingly written and the description of his first essay at schoolmastering at Wellington College contains much that is of great interest by way of comparison to voluntary discipline of the present day.

As headmaster at Halesbury Dr.

Lytton found the spartan ideal derived from the Rugby school of Temple and Arnold prevailing. Freedom of experiment in teaching was almost impossible, but from 1893, when the Bryce Commission on Secondary Education brought the subject into the fierce light of public discussion, every school, whatever its position, was affected.

At Eton in 1905, whether Dr. Lytton went as head, he found many changes since he had been there between 1882 and 1890 as an assistant master. Natural science and modern languages and history had become part of the curriculum, and the

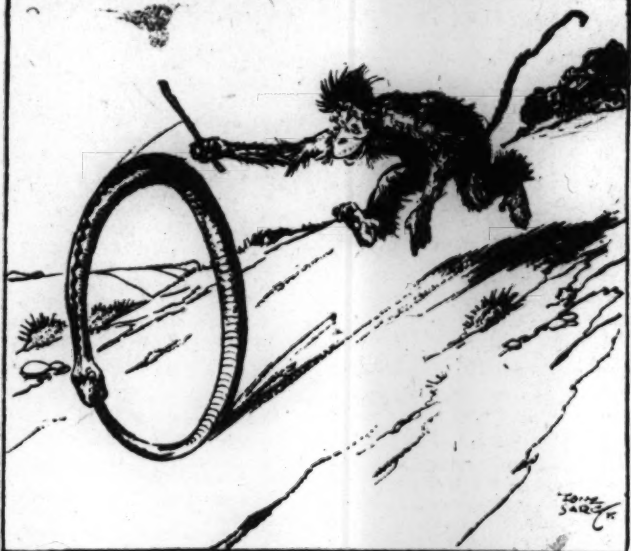


Illustration From "Tony Sarg's Wonder Zoo" (Greenberg).

Stendhal's Autobiography

The Life of Henri Brulard. London: Jonathan Cape. 9s. net.

ON THE continent, and especially in France, Stendhal is a cult, but elsewhere he is known, except to a few scholars, only as the author of two novels, "Red and Black" and "The Charterhouse of Parma." Messrs. Cape have, therefore, done a real service to literature in issuing a translation of "Vie de Henri Brulard," which is an autobiography of Stendhal (whose actual name was "Henri Beyle") from his birth on Jan. 23, 1783, to the year 1830.

Henri Beyle (and "Stendhal" and "Henri Brulard") are only two of his many pseudonyms passed away on March 23, 1842, but it was not until 1890 that the first edition of the work appeared, and the entire manuscript was not made public till 1914, when it was included in Champion's edition of Stendhal's works. It is from this edition that the present translation is made.

Two other autobiographies of Stendhal, dealing with later periods of his life, have appeared in French, namely, the "Journal de Stendhal" (April 28, 1801, to July 4, 1814), and "Souvenirs d'Égotisme" (June 21, 1821, to February, 1822), which contains the account of his second visit to England with his friends Barot and Adolphe de Maresse (Lussinge).

Children's Tales and Plays

Little Sea Dogs and Other Tales of Childhood, by Anatole France. London: John Lane. The Bodley Head Ltd. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

Sweet Times and the Blue Policeman, by Stark Young. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

IN "LITTLE SEA DOGS" Alfred Allinson and J. Lewis may have pleasantly translated a collection of sketches of child life by Anatole France. They are short pieces—"vignettes," as the foreword reasonably enough names them—reflecting the moods and emotions of childhood. Not that all these selections are of vignette proportions: "The Star," for example, runs to greater length, reflecting through the thought of her parents the attitude of little Suzanne to the world with which she is beginning to get acquainted. Mother is more practical-minded than father—"I am not like you," she says, "who see marbles in everything," and so it is the father who discovers something of poetry even in the baby's interest in potato peelings, and tells his wife that Suzanne "transmutes Nature with heavenly alchemy, and whatsoever she sees or touches is instinct with beauty in her eyes."

So one may sample a charming book, admitting, however, that to many readers the charm may seem somewhat attenuated, and wondering whether after all it is a book to be justly classified among the juveniles. Possibly, too, there is a charm that

some readers may find somewhat attenuated in Mr. Stark Young's book of children's plays, which combines two play titles to make a book title—"Sweet Times and the Blue Policeman." The word charm in both instances is meant to imply an admirable quality of delicacy and lightness that needs a sympathetic and responsive reader. "This collection of little fairy tales," says the jacket, "was originally written for the children of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, recently president of Amherst College, and such a genesis seems easily natural. One may well believe that the children for whom they were written enjoyed them; and that other children will enjoy them in the same fashion."

There are a dozen or more of the little plays, which may be acted or read by or to children or preceded with puppets, and the "notes for the producer" are explicit and interesting. "Sweet Times," for example, "needs for the front of the stage three round pill boxes painted to look like watches and filled with candy. Or you may have as many watches as there are children in the audience and let every one come up for a watch, which would be very nice indeed." For the plot (and moral) of "Sweet Times" is that there is something better than mere minutes in a watch.

Complete Poetical Works of Edna Dean Proctor



Now for the first time the complete poems of Edna Dean Proctor, which have already given pleasure and inspiration to several generations, are gathered into one volume. Miss Proctor was born in 1829 and passed away when well over 90. From early girlhood until a few months before her passing she was constantly occupied with her profession of letters. Although she traveled widely and wrote on many themes, she will always be known as an American who celebrated the dignity and beauty of her own country.

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Great Britain's War Speaker

A Speaker's Commentaries, by James William Lowther, Viscount Ullswater. London: Edward Arnold. 2 vols. 16s. net.

THE title of Viscount Ullswater is not yet very familiar, except to those whose business or pleasure it is to study the peerage books, but the name it has superadded is famous. For James William Lowther, who was Speaker of the House of Commons longer than any but two of his predecessors, performed the duties of his office, through times more than usually exacting, with an ability which won universal admiration.

In 1916, after 11 years of service, Dr. Lytton resigned the headship of Eton. The rest of his "memories" cover experience in social, religious, and other educational work. He discourses on the growth of the nation's love of music and introduces the reader to all kinds of interesting men and women whom he numbers among his kinsfolk and acquaintances.

First elected to Parliament in 1883, as member for Rutland, a seat which he soon exchanged for the Penarth division of Cumberland, Mr. Lowther was in 1891 appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his chief being Lord Salisbury, who held the foreign seals in conjunction with the premiership. He was not in office for long, but in 1895, when Lord Salisbury returned to the head of affairs in succession to Lord Rosebery, he became Chairman of Ways and Means, a position which carries with it the Deputy Speakership. As he had already on occasion occupied the chair and, on the advice of Speaker Peel, had made a special study of the rules of the House of Commons, he was well qualified for his work when, 10 years later, he was chosen to succeed Gully as Speaker.

This was on the eve of the downfall of the Balfour administration, and the great Liberal triumph of 1906; and the years which followed were years of peculiar moment not only in the parliamentary annals but even in the constitutional history of Great Britain. What happened before the world war may seem, in Disraeli's phrase, to be an "old almanack," but the struggle over Lloyd George's famous budget, and the Parliament Act which was the result of its rejection by the Lords, have still an interest which is more than historical, for issues were then raised which had not yet been finally decided. This, too, was the period of the acute phase of the woman suffrage question, and of the growing tension in Ireland which culminated in the Easter rebellion. Then came the war and Versailles.

During this time, and until 1921, Mr. Lowther was Speaker of the House of Commons, not only administering the rules of the House among members who were often impatient of them, but making such modifications of them as new conditions suggested.

The book he has written contains much valuable political history, a

good deal of wise comment on men and affairs, and a number of amusing stories, not all political, for the author has been traveler and amateur actor as well as Parliament man. It is written with the urbanity and dignity which made Mr. Lowther so successful a Speaker.

But there is far too much of it. Two stout volumes, where one would have sufficed; and perhaps it would have been no disadvantage if that one had been slenderer than either. The whole of the first volume, indeed, might easily have been compressed into a single introductory chapter. For what is of interest to the world at large is Lord Ullswater's public career. His days at school and the university and the Bar, his visits to country houses and foreign lands, his acquaintance with men of parts and fame, he no doubt finds pleasant to look back upon; but their record is so like a hundred others—that one wonders whether they were quite worth putting into print. It would be well if memoir writers would remember that events in themselves trivial are not made significant by the association of distinguished names. For Lord Ullswater, in this respect, is almost universal, and is enforced, perhaps, rather by the publishers than by the authors themselves; and one is moved to protest against it because it seems probable that sooner or later the reading public, wearying of the flood of swollen tomes, will turn to the publishers for such interesting matter as is contained in Lord Ullswater's later chapters.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited, and arranged by Norman Ault. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

A Century of the English Novel, by Cornelius Weygandt. New York: The Century Co. \$2.50.

Credit Analysis, by W. C. Schuller. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$5.

A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading, by Mary Graham Bonner. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.75.

Japan in Sibouette, by Trowbridge Hall. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Germany: Has She Won the Peace, and What Next? by William Ruttus Scott. Washington, D. C.: Published by the author.

Comedies, by William Congreve. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 50 cents.

Correspondence of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, 1812-1826, selected with comment by Paul Wilsch. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.75.

Selective Immigration, by James J. Davis. St. Paul, Minn.: Scott-Mitchell Publishing Company. \$1.90.

France and the French, by Slayey Huddleston. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Main Springs of Men, by Whiting Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Business and Investment Forecasting, by Ray Vance. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

The Land of Poco Tempo, by Charles F. Lummis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

The Nobel Prize Winners in Literature, by Annie Russell Marble. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

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In Chinese Turkestan

In the Heart of Asia, by Lieut.-Col. P. T. Ehererton. London: Constable. 16s. net.

THIS readable volume contains the jottings of a British officer who was one of a political mission originally dispatched from India to Chinese Turkestan to counter enemy propaganda during the war. The mission crossed the snowy passes of the Himalayan Mountains beyond Kashmir, and Gilgit, and thence made its way through the wind-swept valleys of the Pamirs to Kashgar. Here Colonel Ehererton became British Consul-General, and remained for several years in close touch with both rulers and people of this Central Asian province of China.

His observations about the economic possibilities of this country are interesting. One of the points that struck him especially was the opening for developing cultivation of cotton. The production of this staple, he says, "could be practically unlimited with the area open to cultivation and the facilities for extension of the irrigation system." In pre-war days, he recalls Turkestan "stood second only to America, the annual crop being greater than that

grown in India or Egypt." With the restoration of stable government, he thinks, cotton will again become the leading industry of Central Asia. Vast stretches of land, he says, can be reclaimed after irrigation.

Regarding the opium trade he is also informative. He finds the supply in Chinese Turkestan comes chiefly from Afghanistan and from the Province of Semirechia in Russian Turkestan. The importation from Afghanistan is through the Pamirs, while the Russian article finds its way chiefly via Kulja and the Ili valley. The profits of the trade, especially in Semirechia, are so great that in one year, he says, 3000 people left Urumchi and the Kulja districts for Semirechia to take part in preparation of the drug. He found importation into Chinese Turkestan forbidden by the local authorities, but the difficulties of prevention were enormous. Bribery was also rife.

Colonel Ehererton, however, does not despair of improvement. He relies particularly upon the character of the Chinese and their individual desire for law and order. "There is hope," he says in conclusion, "of redemption and the creation of a strong, united China, should these controlling her destinies possess the requisite power and personality to form a government commanding the respect of the people."

International Sanctions

The Problem of International Sanctions, by P. Mitrany. London: Oxford University Press, 2s. 6d. New York: American Branch, 35 cents.

THIS little book is the amplification of a memorandum prepared for the use of a group led by Prof. James T. Shotwell in connection with the Carnegie Peace Foundation activities. It will be of value to those whose interest in the cause of world peace leads them to examine the question in its technical form and to delve below the platitudes of politicians and the generalities with which many newspapers, through space considerations, treat questions of complicated and controversial form.

The average reader who follows Mr. Mitrany through the wheels within wheels of covenants, pacts, protocols, regional pacts and spheres of special interests will be appalled at the complexity of the work of providing the machinery by which general world peace may be assured. He will learn that progress in such matters must necessarily be slow and that what has so far been achieved is a matter on which the world is to be congratulated.

An interesting part of the book is the discussion of the possibility of making economic pressure the deciding factor in preventing the spread of those that start. It is conceded that there is no likelihood of America joining the League of Nations for some years at least, and it is recognized that economic pressure exerted by the nations in the League would be unavailing as long as the tremendous economic resources of America were

open to the nation the League was trying to suppress. To find a way to make American foreign policy could be induced to co-operate with the League in boycotting any nation adjudged to be the aggressor in war thus becomes necessary if the intricate system of sanctions and restraint now being worked up is to be effectual.

Americans who read Mr. Mitrany's book and who realize the extreme difficulty that would be met in trying to secure any governmental restriction upon the export of any nation which itself had no quarrel with the United States will be impressed with the great distance that still remains to be traveled before the world succeeds in outlawing war and the great need that exists for finding a common ground of meeting and agreement on some higher plane than is proposed by the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations as now drawn.

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A Philosophy of Labor

The Philosophy of Labor, by C. Delisle Harris. London: George Allen & Unwin. 2s. 6d. net.

THOSE who may be led by this title to expect a dry-as-dust volume, complete in argument and inevitable in conclusion, will perhaps be less interested in these sympathetic musings than those who are content to gather thoughts in a less academic way.

The word Labor throughout the book is used in its widest sense. Mr. Burns sees that Labor, "the Titan" who has built civilization, has become conscious of his own strength. He believes, however, that he may yet learn "not to destroy but to build more nobly." The workers, he says, do not desire what only statisticians can understand. Their motives are perfectly natural. They want more beauty and fuller life. They have in fact become conscious that it is there to use and to enjoy.

Mr. Burns says there is no opposition between the handworker and the thinker, since all forms of energy are in one sense labor. His sympathy is shown for a class or caste of "intellectuals." "Thinking," he says, "cannot safely be separated from doing other things besides thinking."

Society, as seen by the responsible worker, is essentially a co-operative enterprise, in which the status and rights of each depends upon the function each performs. Mr. Burns does not for a moment imply that all workers are thinkers or idealists, but he finds from contact with them that as a whole they are regarding the present social organization critically and are intent upon working out their own salvation. Of the pitiful conditions that exist, Mr. Burns has much to say. Those who do not actually suffer from unemployment live in continual uncertainty. The standard of life in the coming workers' world will tend to become more simple, as the result of general taste. The fantastic spending of the plutocrat, the mock gentility and stuffy unused parlor of another class will fade before a better outlook.

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Moss-Gatherers Camping in the Forests of Louisiana

Acadian Women Take Beards From Trees With Great Forks and Live in Huts of Watted Palmetto Boughs

WHEN the exiles of Grand Pré settled in the moss-embowered forests of Louisiana 200 years ago, they could not forget that from those gray-bearded trees would come the chief means of livelihood of their descendants. It was not many years ago that it was first found that the moss was commercially valuable. At first the price paid for green moss was less than a cent a pound and the picker who made \$100 during the season was considered fortunate.

But it did not take long for the Acadian women who did the picking to discover that moss prepared for the factory is worth three or four times as much as in the unprocessed state. With quick business acumen they met the situation in a way that has more than doubled their incomes. Last year they gathered more than 10,000,000 pounds of moss.

The season is short. It begins in October and lasts until January. During that time the forests are filled with toiling women. Sometimes moss-pickers go alone to advise and encourage, and occasionally to condescend to hold a bag open while it is being filled, but his aid is never sufficiently serious to threaten the accomplishment of any real work, and, except as a eulogist and a distributor of the proceeds, he may be eliminated as a factor in the industry.

Watted Huts for Camp
In selecting a place of operation a forest is always chosen in close proximity to navigable water. When the laborers arrive, the first thing considered is the construction of the living quarters, but this problem is not a hard one, as the light material necessary is already at hand. Stakes seven or eight feet high and three or four apart are driven in the ground, and the sides are "watted" with palmetto boughs. The roof is thatched with the same material. And the whole furnishes a storm-proof residence that is fairly comfortable. These, sometimes, to the number of fifty or more, are built close together, for the moss gatherers from a certain community always work together.

The household affairs arranged, the women go forth armed with long forks. Everywhere the moss trails in immense festoons from the branches of the trees, and by twisting the fork in one of these, many pounds may be brought down at one time, with little exertion. At the conclusion of the day's picking the moss is packed in bags and carried

to the margin of the water, where it is buried so that it will remain undamaged.

Buyers Ride Through the Forests
In a week or 10 days the soft gray coating that covers the threads rots away. The moss is then taken up and washed, dried, and packed once more in bags, and is ready for market. All this work is done by the Acadian women, except occasionally a Negro woman is hired to do the drying and washing and drying. Buyers from New Orleans ride through the forests during the season. As soon as a cargo is purchased, light sailing vessels come along, gather it up and take it to a port, where it is transferred to larger boats and shipped to New Orleans.

The life of the moss women, set in its picturesque surroundings, is not an onerous one. The work, in most cases, is regarded as play, and the entire season is looked upon rather as a picnic. The remaining nine months of the year the women do little, and monotonous does nothing at all.

By the time the beard on the forest monarchs has again grown long and gray, and the women are once more ready to assume work, finances are usually at low ebb. In many of its features the life is truly Acadian, and after seeing it one may reasonably doubt if there is a country in the world where happiness is more nearly universal. If the men are worthless, they are thoroughly good-natured, and their native shrewdness, their volatility, and a strong natural sense of humor invest them with an interest far from disagreeable. The women, however, impress one as being almost wonderful. In one of his rare, amiable moments, Voltaire once remarked that all French women were pleasing, and one might believe it. It was applied to those of Acadia. In her disposition of beauty nature has been kindly; not even the rough life in the woods, and the multiplicity of state occasions can rob them of a certain grace and style that is not characteristic of other women living in the midst of primitive conditions. Ignorant alike of books and of the sciences, and conscious of no social graces, the Acadian women, nevertheless, possess tact, knowledge of human nature, good judgment and innate refinement that are almost inexplicable to anyone acquainted with the branches of the tree. Knowledge of religion and of many laws of society have hardly commenced to penetrate the forest, but progress in this direction is gradually being made.

Progress in the Churches

BISHOP EDWIN HOLT HUGHES, resident bishop of the Chicago area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when interviewed concerning the defeat of the proposed Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said that although the measure had failed of endorsement in the South, he regarded this as "a great victory, inasmuch as this is the first time since the separation in 1844 that the two churches have reached the state of voting."

"Of course, it would not be delicate for the Methodist Episcopal Church to push matters at this juncture," the Bishop added, "but our tremendous vote indicates plainly that we are ready to trust fully our southern brethren, and to meet any future propositions in a generous and welcoming spirit."

Bishop Hughes is a member of the joint commission, Bishop William F. McDowell, formerly of Chicago, and of Washington, D. C., being chairman of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Unification carried overwhelmingly in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the favoring vote being almost 95 per cent," the Bishop said. "In the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the required constitutional majority is three-fourths. The vote falls far short of this, but is evidence that the final returns will show a numerical majority of between 300 and 400."

One hundred years have passed since the organization at Chambersburg, Pa., of the West Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod. The Synod celebrated its first centennial in the church where it was established and at Greencastle, where a preliminary conference had been held in 1824.

The outstanding feature of the annual Anglican Church Congress, held recently at Eastbourne, was the Archbishop of Canterbury's very frank remarks on the inadequacy of the sermons preached today by the clergymen of the Church of England. He put among the first causes of sparser congregations the fact that the average preacher had not kept pace with educational advance or with the average man and woman's wider interest in all sorts of human knowledge and world affairs.

lateral students has been arranged for the winter semester by the Lutheran theological faculty of the University of Berlin, Germany. The course, which is under the direction of Dr. Hinder, chief of the Evangelical Press Association, will provide in addition to outside exercises two hours a week of class work on the proper use of newspapers and other agencies of advertising work of the church.

One of the most vigorous interdenominational religious organizations is the Chicago Church Federation which, in its annual report for 1924-25 has included a summary of its outstanding accomplishments since 1918. The federation now has a paid staff of 15 workers and a budget of \$50,000.

Seventeen denominations co-operate in its work, and such organizations as the Co-operative Council of City Missions, the Women's Church Federation, the Young People's Civic League, and the Chicago Sunday School Association have merged with the federation.

The federation now has 15 committees and two separate departments—the Chicago Council of Religious Education and the Women's Department. Among its accomplishments during the last year are: Merger of the federation's Commission on Religious Education and the Chicago Sunday School Association into the Chicago Council of Religious Education; a department of the federation; the sixth annual Church Publicity Conference; the placing of a chaplain in Cook County Jail; the Directory of Protestant Churches in Metropolitan Chicago, prepared by the Young People's Commission; interchange of pulpits between 21 white and 41 Negro pastors on Relations Sunday; a contest of church choirs in which a Jewish synagogue and two Negro Protestant churches joined with 11 white churches; the opening of the Protestant chapel at the detention home of the juvenile court.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



I was awakened last night by a strange noise down stairs—sounded like soft footsteps.



Well, it was somebody all right and he was coming up the basement steps when I reached the kitchen door so I decided to wait for him there.



But he didn't tease me about it no sir. And I felt pretty fine when he told me he was glad to find me awake and on the job!

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE TRACED FROM EARLY MANORIAL DAYS

Expert Deprecates the Ownership Plan Advocated by Mr. Lloyd George—Good Farming Methods Make for Comfort of the People

Special from Monitor Bureau
CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Nov. 23.—In tracing in a brief but most interesting manner the history of English agriculture from the manorial system of 800 years ago, through the period of inclosures and down to the present time, Prof. T. B. Wood, head of the School of Agriculture of Cambridge University, speaking to the Cambridge University Club, very definitely expressed the opinion that English agriculture was better off under the landlord system than it would be with land under state ownership and management, as proposed by the Lloyd George Committee.

The speaker drew a very clear picture of the changes that have come about since the days of the manorial system, when all the land was under the direct control of the lord of the manor, and when the town population was supplied with the surplus products, the people on the land being practically self-supporting. With the growth of towns and the ever-increasing needs of townspeople for food, it was inevitable that the period of inclosures should come. While these changes were being made by private persons, it was nevertheless true that during the years 1750 to 1850 a number of very significant advances were made in English agriculture, mainly through the efforts and ability of good landlords, such as Cook of Holkham, Townshend of Norfolk, and John Lubbock, who founded the famous Rothamsted experiment station, and the Duke of Bedford of Woburn.

Efficient Methods Introduced
These and other men of similar ability and strength not only managed their own estates in an efficient manner, but they brought their neighbors for miles around came in as their guests at least once a year to see for themselves what crop rotation, manuring, good livestock, and other improved methods and practices would do toward making country life at once more efficient, clean, and free of weeds, without resorting to the expensive fallow system previously considered necessary. It also provided winter feed for meat and milk animals, making it possible for country people to enjoy fresh meat and milk during the winter months, a thing not possible under the old system of grass pastures.

Rise in Wheat Prices
From 1884 to 1914 prices paid for wheat gradually rose, though labor costs also greatly increased, as did other items entering into costs of production. The well-known rural exodus began during this period, as city industries absorbed more and more men. In this connection it was noted by Professor Wood that one acre of arable land farming requires only 2 1/2 to 3 men, while an acre of grassland farming took only one man's labor. On the other hand stood a fact not to be forgotten from the national standpoint, that 100 acres in wheat would produce food for about 200 men while 100

year to see for themselves what crop rotation, manuring, good livestock, and other improved methods and practices would do toward making country life at once more efficient, clean, and free of weeds, without resorting to the expensive fallow system previously considered necessary. It also provided winter feed for meat and milk animals, making it possible for country people to enjoy fresh meat and milk during the winter months, a thing not possible under the old system of grass pastures.

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By GEORGE KELLY with GUYTON KERRY

"Outstanding play" given far in the season of 1925-26.—The Christian Science Monitor.

AMBASSADOR THEA. 40th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

Mat. and Wed. Sat. 2:30

"APPLESAUCE" with ALLAN DINEHART

FAY THE Bainter in "Enemy"

(By the Author of "The Fool")

Dr. J. Parker Gooden says: "The evils this play depicts are so real and so common that it must begin to divide our civilization into two parts."

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, NEW YORK

Mat. Thurs. and Sat.

New York—Motion Pictures

REVOLI B'way & 49th St.

"THE ROAD TO RUIN" with Joseph Schildkraut

THE BEST BAD MAN IALTO, 42nd & B'way

TO OUR READERS Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

acres in grass would provide food, indirectly, for only from 15 to 20 men.

In speaking of the slump in prices which followed the inflation of the period of the great war, Professor Wood said that in England this slump was due at least in part to the greatly increased acreage devoted to wheat in Canada, the United States, and other countries, as well as to the accumulation of great stocks of surplus wheat at Australian ports due to lack of shipping during the war.

Hopeful of Future

Wheat prices were now on a somewhat better basis, and the speaker seemed rather optimistic as to the future, or at least considered the members of Parliament and others concerned with national welfare would do well to weigh the facts carefully before taking any action that might lead to a further reduction in the acreage in arable land farming and to an increase in grassland farming. Such a change, he said, would inevitably aggravate the unemployment problem and at the same time make it necessary for the nation to import a still greater proportion of its food supply than at present.

As things now stood, it was undoubtedly true that the average farmer could get a better return from grassland than from arable land farming, because of relatively higher prices for meat and milk than for cereals, and under these circumstances the farmer could not be blamed for adapting their system of farming to meet present conditions of prices and production costs.

Relation of Prices

A relationship which needed to be put right, according to Professor Wood, was that between the prices of products sold by the farmer and the prices of materials and articles he was to buy. He pointed out that mixed prices, which were an undoubted necessity during the war, have persisted in certain lines, while prices of farm products which are on a world basis have seriously slumped. This militates and hinders and other groups of manufacturers learned the value of the power of close organization during the war, and were still using this power to maintain the prices of their products, which in at least some cases injured both producers and consumers. Professor Wood was confident, however, that these conditions would be righted, and that farmers would weather the storm as they had done in the past under equally troubled times.

ALABAMA UNIVERSITY OFFERS SONG PRIZE

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The "Hammer-Jammer" humorous and literary magazine of the University of Alabama, in conjunction with Hugo Friedman, Prof. Carl L. Carmer, and Champ Pickens, athletic publicity director, has offered a prize of \$50 for the words and music of a song typifying Alabama as it is today and to supplement the old "Alabama Swing" famous war song of the Capstone.

This song is in reality, it is said at the University, the "Washington and Lee Swing" with the title and a few words changed.

The contest is open to all students and alumni of the university and the "Hammer-Jammer" has the full co-operation of the "Crimson and White," the university student newspaper.

AMUSEMENTS

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Motion Pictures

THE BROADWAY THEATRE

"Clothes Make the Private"

Dec. 13-14-15

"As No Man Has Loved"

Dec. 16-17

BOSTON

WILBUR Next Tues. Aft. 2:30, Last Mat.

Ruth DRAPER in Original Character Sketches

Good Seats Well at Theatre Box Office

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Five Maintenance Fund Concerts

LOUISE HOMER

MONDAY DEC. 14

N. Y. STRING QUARTETTE and CAROL ROBINSON

WEDNESDAY JAN. 20

LOUIS GRAVEURE

FRIDAY FEBY 26

JACQUES THIBAUD

WEDNESDAY MARCH 24

HARVARD GLEE CLUB

TUESDAY APRIL 27

TICKETS FOR THE 5 CONCERTS \$25 (Tax Exempt)

Mail orders, accompanied by check, should be sent to The Director, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

COPLEY

THEATRE-STUART STREET

Telephone B. 8-660

Management E. H. Olive

EVES. 8:20

BEST SEATS \$1.50

MONDAY NIGHT

FAMOUS LAUGHING SUCCESS

CAPTAIN APPLEJACK

By WALTER LASKETT

THREE ACTS OF ROARS!

SUNSET STORIES

Great-Great-Grandmother's Sampler

IT HUNG on the wall at the foot of little Hannah's bed, and it was framed like a picture. It really was a picture, only instead of being painted or printed it was worked with a needle and thread on fine canvas.

It was called a sampler because it was a sample of needlework. In the picture was a large house with many chimneys. There was a big green door in the middle, and on each side of the house was a large basket piled with fruit. Back of each basket was a big bird sitting under a little tree. Little Hannah thought that meant an orchard and Mother said it probably did. In front of each basket was a name worked in tiny stitches like the picture itself—the name "Hannah" in front of one basket and in front of the other the name "Thompson."

"Why, that's my name!" said little Hannah. "Why does the picture have my name on it?"

"Because," said Mother, "a little girl named Hannah Thompson worked the sampler."

"I didn't know there was any other little girl with my name," said little Hannah.

"It was your great-great-grandmother's name," said Mother, "and she was the little girl that worked the sampler long ago in England."

"Did Great-great-grandmother live in that house?" asked little Hannah. "I shouldn't wonder," said Mother. "But after she was grown up she came to America and brought the sampler with her."

"See the flower beds in front of the house," said little Hannah. "And look, Mother! there are some dear little lambs lying down in the meadow with the mother sheep nibbling beside them."

"It's a lovely picture of 'Merrie England,'" said Mother, "and Great-great-grandmother's little hands must have worked at it long and patiently."

"Did she like to do it, I wonder?" said little Hannah.

"I expect she did," said Mother. "We thank her for the lovely sampler, don't we?"

"Yes," said little Hannah, "but I'm glad I don't have to work one."

"You have to do things to do at school that Great-great-grandmother didn't have to learn."

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"Great-great-grandmother was a little English girl, and I'm an American girl, and you were a little German girl, weren't you, Mother?"

"Yes," said Mother, "and my mother was a little Swedish girl, and one of your father's grandmothers was a little Russian girl."

"Why, Mother," exclaimed little Hannah, "we're all relations, aren't we? All little children are relations." "That's just it," said Mother. Then she put out the light, and little Hannah turned over to go to sleep. But all of a sudden she found herself opening the gate in the brick wall of the picture and walking up the path to the front door. The sun was shining brightly on the meadow where the sheep were feeding, and they raised their heads and looked at her as she passed.

Suddenly the big door opened and out came Great-great-grandmother when she was a little girl. She walked down the path and kissed little Hannah on the cheek. Then they both ran over to the orchard at the side of the house.

TENDENCY OF STOCK PRICES STILL UPWARD

Demand for Various Rail Issues Is Feature of Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (CP)—Sustained strength of the railroad shares contrasted with sporadic profit-taking and short selling in industrial issues in today's abbreviated session of the stock market.

A generally firm under-tone was maintained, however, with marked buoyancy developing in some of the carriers on the basis of pending merger negotiations.

Reports that the Walters road—Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville and Chattanooga & St. Louis—would be united under one system started lively bidding for these issues, with gains of 2 to 5 points resulting.

St. Louis Southwestern, "Katy," and other roads involved in the Loeore southwestern consolidation, also were in brisk demand. Selling for both accounts, however, gave an irregular appearance to the industrial list without entirely checking the upward movement. American Can and du Pont reacted 5 points, and losses of about 2 points each were recorded by U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies. Chrysler Motors rallied 6 points.

The closing was strong, sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, with trading showing a rise in sterling to \$4.85 1/2.

With an exodus of investment bankers under way to the annual convention in Florida, the trading in the bond market today was restricted to issues in which special developments are pending.

Indications that terms would soon be announced for the new railroad merger in the Southwest promoter heavy buying of "Katy" obligations, the adjusted price of the bonds.

Pan-American convertible has continued to follow a rise in the company's shares, and Cuban-Dominican Sugar 7 1/2 was strong.

Elsewhere were narrow, but the market maintained a firm tone.

Foreign and United States Government bonds were steady.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schlurmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: It should not be forgotten that security values are generally high in the upper levels, and when this condition exists it is usually wise to adopt an extremely conservative position.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We believe the stock market is in a position to be bought for a substantial profit.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The rails are now in a position of relative strength and earnings, present and prospective, than other groups.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market, after the sharp corrective movement in the more popular automobile and specialty shares, has apparently reached a position of relative stability at which to await further developments, although the railroad and oil shares have shown pronounced strength.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: The financial market is in a position of relative stability and then a secondary reaction having been completed, we now discern a tendency toward a more active trading in stocks as rails, oils and steels.

Richardson Hill & Co., Boston: We see no change in the upward tendency, but there may be considerable profit taking today, but we believe in a reaction buying opportunities.

DIVIDENDS

Allis-Chalmers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 11 1/2 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

P. G. Shattuck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Mountain Producers declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

St. Louis Southwestern Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Cuba Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Mountain Picture Capital Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 cents on the common and 20 cents on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American & Foreign Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share on the common and 1 1/2 cents a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

General Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents on the common and 3 1/2 cents a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

H. R. Mallory Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents a share on the common and 1 1/2 cents a share on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Steel Bar Mills Busy

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 5.—Merchant steel bar mills in this district next week will be close to 100 per cent. Sheet mill activity will continue at a moderate pace. Steel bar mills will operate at full capacity at 81 to 95 per cent. While November finished steel shipments fell behind October, the past month proved one of the best years in volume of tonnage placed in stock yards throughout this area.

Ford Motor of Canada

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—An approximate valuation of the Ford Motor of Canada was placed at \$1,071,741, by officials of the company. Report was submitted by order of a court in a taxation dispute between Ford and another for new townships.

Coke for New England

Contracts for over 100,000 tons of coke have been placed for the first time in the last few days for shipment at the first half of 1926. Prices on contracts are governed by quotations ruling 6 times of shipment.

British Petroleum Imports Up

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Petroleum imports to Great Britain in the week ended Dec. 3, 1925, amounted to 27,000 tons, compared with 27,000 tons in the preceding week.

Kerosene Price Advance

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced kerosene one-half cent a gallon throughout its territory, making the tank wagon price generally cents a gallon.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

| Stocks | High | Low | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 |
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Markets at a Glance

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SHORT WAVES USED TO COVER PACIFIC OCEAN

Radio Corporation of America Plans Commercial Use of High Frequencies

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Experiments with short waves and various types of antenna systems have resulted so favorably that the Radio Corporation of America has decided to install a chain of short-wave stations to cover the Pacific Ocean. E. F. W. Alexanderson, radio consulting engineer of the General Electric Company and Radio Corporation of America, announced in a talk to engineers of the Ann Arbor and Detroit sections of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

These new stations, supplementing the two long-wave transmitters on the Hawaiian Islands, will have antenna systems of the type classified as high angle radiators—that is, the signals will be projected upward much the same as a shell is hurled from a long-range gun. Tests made at the new high-powered experimental station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady have shown that high angle radiation is best for reaching long distances, and has the double advantage of economy of energy and absence of objectionable signal strength in the neighborhood of the station.

During the period in which the General Electric engineers have been investigating various types of radiating systems, engineers of the Radio Corporation have been busy experimenting with short waves, and have determined that a wavelength of about 40 meters gives best all-around service.

To determine this the Radio Corporation installed temporarily six short-wave transmitters in its commercial long-wave station. Similar sets were installed by associated European companies. At first these sets were operated on wavelengths of about 100 meters and remarkably good communication was maintained at certain times during the hours of darkness, but in the daytime the service was totally unreliable if any signals could be heard at all. The wavelengths were modified and it was found that when below 50 meters the night signals became weaker, but service could be maintained during the daylight hours. Tests with still greater reduction of wavelengths of a range between 15 and 30 meters proved that it was not impossible to maintain good service across the Atlantic Ocean at mid-day. More changes revealed that 40 meters was best for practical use at all hours of the day.

The General Electric station, where investigations on various types of antennas are conducted, is now capable of operating seven transmitters simultaneously with different wavelengths and different types of radiators. Mr. Alexanderson said. Observations from these tests have resulted in the conclusion that temporarily discarded so that but three radiators are now being used for comparative tests. They are:

1. The straight vertical antenna oscillating at a harmonic frequency.
2. The horizontal antenna with an over-all dimension of one-half wave fed in the middle; through a transmission line.
3. The series tuned horizontal loop.

All these three radiators have one feature in common, that the radiation is projected at a high angle upward.

The first type of antenna radiates a vertically polarized wave of the same general character as the waves that have been used heretofore in long- and intermediate-wave stations. It differs from old type of radiation only by being a pure high angle radiator whereas the old type of stations radiated a ground wave as well as a high angle wave.

The second type of antenna, the half wave doublet, is an intermediate form. At right angles to its length direction it radiates a horizontally polarized wave, and in its length direction it radiates a high angle vertically polarized wave. Thus in its length direction it has a radiation of the same character as that emitted from the vertical high angle radiator, whereas, in the broadside directions, it emits a wave of different type.

The third antenna system, the horizontally series tuned loop, emits a horizontally polarized radiation in all directions.

"Which one of the three types of radiators will be adopted by the Radio Corporation in its new Pacific stations will depend upon further results from comparative tests that are now in progress and also upon final tests in the stations when installed," Mr. Alexanderson said. "So far these tests have shown that the horizontally polarized radiation is superior to vertical radiation."

Just Received
Browning-Drake Receivers
The New Five-Tube Resistance Coupled type—The latest development in radio engineering.
BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
KELVIN-WHITE CO.
112 State Street, Boston

BROWNING-DRAKE

Dealers in many parts of the country are now in position to make deliveries on our new Model 5R receiver, as described previously in the pages of this paper.

Three stages of resistance coupled amplification, with unsurpassed tone quality, together with the famous Browning-Drake Transformer, make this set an ideal combination.

Browning-Drake Corporation

353 Washington Street, Brighton, Mass.

"Fading" Is Studied

THE CAUSE OF FADING OF RADIO SIGNALS

Background of the picture, recording zigzag lines on a strip of paper.

THE cause of fading of radio signals is more or less of a puzzle, various theories being advanced, but none of which seems to have given the key for solving the trouble. Therefore, the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards is now inaugurating a series of experiments, in conjunction with commercial radio stations, to determine the causes of fading and to offer a remedy, if possible, for overhauling this disturbing effect in radio reception.

The accompanying photograph shows apparatus at the Bureau of Standards, that has been assembled by T. Parkinson of the Radio Laboratory, for making observations relating to fading. Of course, in order to study the pranks of this phenomenon, it is necessary to take fingerprints, as it were, of fading characteristics. That is the function of this mechanism; the pen, seen in the foreground of the picture, recording zigzag lines on a strip of paper. These pen-and-ink tracings indicate the intensity as well as other characteristics of fading. One thing already learned is that fading is more evident at night than during the day. The apparatus used in conducting these experiments is more or less complicated and it would require considerable space to outline its details. Generally speaking, this fading recorder includes a superheterodyne radio receiving set, a galvanometer or sensitive electrical device for measuring the variations in the received carrier-wave current, and means for detecting the radio-frequency current to be measured. Unlike tests relating to static and similar phenomena, a loop of coil wire is not used in making fading measurements. That is to say, in such tests directional effects are to be avoided.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra. 7:30—P. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra. 8:15—P. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra.

WYU, Chicago, Ill. (326 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra. 7:30—P. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra. 8:15—P. m.—Dinner concert. Chaboury orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The very lively discussion raised by the report that Chile had turned away from the United States as arbitrator in her dispute with Peru and had appealed to the League of Nations is likely to be of value as a contribution to public knowledge, even though it was founded upon an error. For Chile has made no appeal to the League. She has not repudiated the friendly offices of the United States. Her complaint is that prolonged delay in taking the plebiscite ordered in the area under dispute prevents the settlement of the controversy. Her spokesmen formally charge that General Pershing, by refusing to order the election until conditions in the area are settled, and Peru, by systematically keeping that area in turmoil and disorder, are practically co-operating to delay indefinitely any settlement whatsoever. This complaint the Chilean Government filed with all its embassies and legations abroad, and sent a copy to the League of Nations as a matter of routine. So far from intending to appeal to the League, it declares that its next step will be to go above the head of General Pershing to President Coolidge himself.

But suppose appeal had been made to the League? The very rumor of it aroused a tremendous hubbub among the American isolationists, and awakened certain questionings in the minds of many who are not to be classed with that group. Was it the thin entering wedge whereby the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine was to be fatally riven asunder? Did it mean that a European commission could come over and lay down laws for the governance of two South American states? Did it foreshadow the end of the influence of the United States in South America? Did it have a bearing on the pending admission of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice? For the moment these questions are quieted by the explanation of what Chile really did. But they are nevertheless fundamental, may arise again, and should be answered.

Let us suppose that irritated by the delay in negotiations Chile had withdrawn from the proceedings and sought to substitute the League for the United States as arbitrator. At once she would be confronted by Article 21 of the Covenant which prescribes that nothing in it shall be "deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration." Having entered into an engagement with Peru to accept the arbitration of the United States, Chile would have no standing at Geneva. And furthermore any effort to nullify or evade the decision of the United States in this issue would put the government attempting it in the position of violating Article 13 which says, in part, "The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered."

It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that had Chile appealed to the League she would have been politely repulsed. But suppose that in some way either the League or the World Court should be called in as arbitrator between two South American countries. Does that spell doom for the Monroe Doctrine, or even tend to break down its integrity?

The United States cannot hold to the doctrine that it alone shall ever act as arbitrator between two of its South American neighbors. If Brazil and the Argentine being at odds over some subject of conflicting interest should ask Spain to listen to the controversy and render an equitable verdict, it would be no part of the United States to object. In at least one such instance the friendly mediation of King Edward VII, of England, was accepted by Chile, and Argentina in 1896, in a boundary dispute, and highly approved by the United States Government which did not discern in the event any effort to extend the monarchical system of England to these cisatlantic shores.

That there would be any greater menace in arbitration by the League or by the World Court is not imaginable. What is imaginable is that political extremists may try to maintain too literally the doctrine set up by Richard Olney in the Venezuela case, "today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition."

Always in the past American statesmen have looked askance upon the European doctrine of "spheres of influence" within which one powerful nation holds a certain domination over the destiny of smaller ones and orders all others to keep hands off. Against this the United States has set up the doctrine of the open door for trade, and the recognition of the complete independence of small nations. But to deny to South or Central American governments the right to submit their differences to any arbitration except the United States furnish the arbitrators would be a negation of this historic American policy. It would be a long step toward arrogant imperialism.

The Monroe Doctrine stands and must always stand as the effective guardian of the weaker countries of America against efforts of more powerful states to impose upon them European systems of government. It does not deny to any American republic the right to agree amicably with a neighbor to submit their differences to whatever arbitrator they may choose. It does not say that the United States must be the only friend its neighbors may recognize, and it would be a sorry thing should any administration at Washington seek to set up so insupportable a doctrine.

Encouragement should be given, undoubtedly, to every sincere effort made to relieve the congestion which exists in many of the state and federal courts. From time to time special commissions appointed to study and recommend methods of relief propose plans by which the emergency may be met. No doubt many of these expedients would be helpful, if adopted, and perhaps none of them would tend

in themselves, to deprive litigants or those accused of offenses against society and the laws of that fair measure of justice to which all are entitled.

But in this connection, and as a ready and practical expedient, it may reasonably be urged that Congress and the legislatures of the several states of the American Union might lend their aid in the matter by refraining from the enactment of many confusing and almost useless laws. In the report of the National Industrial Council, recently made public, it is shown that during the present year thirty-nine state legislatures have enacted and placed upon the statute books 13,018 new laws. They might have done worse, perhaps, because it appears that in all 40,986 measures were proposed and urged for passage in that period. It is the conclusion of those writing this report that "this insatiable, madcap rush of state and local agencies of government" has also piled up costs of government and contributed to heavier taxes, which, in turn, have adversely affected industry as a whole by increasing its burdens.

It is not industry alone that suffers by this continued multiplication of state and national laws. Confusion and delay attend, too often, the simplest and most direct appeals to the tribunals established for the meting out of justice. The fundamentals of the law are simple enough, and easy to understand. The law's delays and the miscarriage of justice so generally complained of are not due to any confusion or misunderstanding regarding these fundamentals. It is not conceivable, with an established system of jurisprudence and with existing statutes that fairly and quite clearly define individual and community rights, that there is an emergency requiring the enactment of 13,018 new state laws in a period of less than eleven months.

Remarkable developments are taking place in Britain in the extension of electrical enterprise, despite the fact that—owing to the scarceness of available hydroelectric power—coal has to be used almost exclusively there for generating purposes. Sir John Snell, chairman of a commission appointed by the British Government to advise on this subject, referred to these developments in his evidence before the British Coal Commission in London. Sir John holds that in the next fifteen years the output of electricity in Britain will be three times its present amount. Last year it was 7,000,000,000 units. By 1940 he expects it to have risen to 21,000,000,000.

Such developments, he went on to show, do not mean a corresponding increase in the consumption of coal. He estimated that to treble the electricity supply would only double the amount of coal required for the furnaces. The increased use of electricity would also reduce the domestic consumption of fuel. The majority of the chief generating stations, excepting those in the Thames Valley, are already located very near to the coal supplies. They would be even nearer in Sir John Snell's opinion, but for difficulties of water supply—such proximity being of obvious advantage in reducing cost of transporting fuel. The tendency of the industry is toward concentration, and that tendency, Sir John said, ought to be accelerated. The electricity commission, he added, had brought about some most advantageous amalgamations, but none of the comprehensive character that was possible.

This aspect of the matter is to be taken up in Parliament this winter when the British Government hopes to introduce legislation in the direction indicated. An exhaustive official report has already been drawn up by a committee presided over by Lord Weir, but this has not yet been published. Serious doubts are meanwhile expressed in electrical business circles as to what extent government intervention is likely to be of use. The existing companies, it is quite reasonably pointed out, are as anxious as anybody to reduce the cost of electricity to the consumer, and no official pressure is necessary to induce them to amalgamate wherever profit is to be gained by so doing. They believe also that Government interference, however well intentioned, may prove both costly and hampering. This view of the question has not yet received the attention it merits. The whole subject is thus in need of elucidation. Given understanding and co-operation, however, between the Government on the one side and the electrical companies on the other, there appears to be no reason why the immense and beneficial developments to which Sir John Snell looks forward, should not eventually materialize.

Productive industry in the United States has been instant in accepting literally the reasonable proposal of President Coolidge, endorsed by Secretary Hoover, that there be permitted the largest possible independence between government and business. In the current number of Nation's Business, official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is published an article by the secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee entitled, "How Business Is Policing Itself." The subject is comprehensively discussed from the viewpoint of one who sees in the effort to standardize production a solution of many of the problems which industrial business has had to meet. The effort is to prove that industry, having successfully brought about this form of co-operation by its own initiative, has shown its ability to deal with other problems which it has been attempted, more or less successfully, to solve by legislation and through costly appeals to the courts.

Every well-defined and unselfish movement in the direction indicated may reasonably be expected to meet public applause and approval. There is a growing conviction that there are too many, rather than too few laws, and that purposeful initiative has sometimes in the past been hindered or discouraged by legislative or legalistic interference and intervention. No more convincing indication of this trend of

popular and official thought could be afforded than in the changed attitude toward the railroads and the general agreement that in such consolidations and mergers as were forbidden and frowned upon a quarter of a century ago, there is promise of greater prosperity, as well as of better service and lower costs of operation.

In another important voluntary undertaking business and industry have indicated a commendable purpose to escape the expense and delay incident to appeals to laws which, presumably, were originally enacted in the belief that they were helpful, if not absolutely necessary. There is growing up, from seed wisely planted in New York State, a great system of voluntary arbitration, sanctioned by legislation and commended by the courts themselves. No doubt the particular field which it is now proposed to cultivate is a prolific one. The benefits of standardization in industry have been shown to the satisfaction of every thoughtful student. But the utility of attempting to encourage or legalize such processes by laws passed in each of the forty-eight states and by Congress is at once realized. Those to whom authority has been delegated to draft and enact laws are not always able to realize the particular need which may exist. And the wide diversity of interest in separated sections of the United States would tend to emphasize, rather than compose, the apparent difficulties in the way of uniform or concurrent legislation along this line.

Perhaps it could not be safely agreed that industry and business should be made absolutely self-governing. But it no doubt could be convincingly argued that many matters which it is now sought to regulate by arbitrary laws could be more wisely and profitably referred to boards and commissions or arbitral bodies composed in large part of those who have an intimate knowledge of the problems to be solved. Partisan politics heretofore has played much too large a part in affairs of vital importance regarding which many of those who have wielded power and influence have possessed little or no intimate knowledge.

Talks on opera continue to hold a place in the arrangements of musical clubs in the United States, in spite of the slowness with which opera itself makes its way to the public heart. Lectures, which imply exposition of the librettist's plot and persons, discussion of the composer's manner and melodies, along with illustration by means of piano and voice, seem to be wanted today as much as ever. People—about as many as might gather under the shade of a tree—still enjoy readings from Wagner, Verdi and other masters, free from the encumbrance of scenic action, vocal display and orchestral sonority.

The opera reading-tree, indeed, may fairly be counted amongst American institutions, whereas opera itself certainly cannot yet be. For the reading-tree possesses that analytical, self-disclosing interest which must needs characterize expressions of American thought and feeling. The very presence of such an awfully truth-telling critical mechanism as the piano, indicates the temper and purpose of the whole thing. And then, to satisfy the national craving and demand for practicability, there is the lecturer, who plainly reveals all lyric and dramatic secrets, construing the great German, Italian and French arias in the listener's own language, bringing the mood of Wagner's song at the festival of trades, of Aida's soliloquy at the border of the Nile and of Méliandre's complaint at the tower window down to some words of familiar English.

It has been said that opera can never become an established art from Maine to California, except by being built up independently from the foundation; or by being placed on an experimental basis, more or less after the methods of the little theater. No doubt this sums up the problem well. But the fact is, that opera stands on a certain sort of experimental basis in unnumbered towns and cities north, south, east and west at this very moment. According to a reasonable view, the opera reading-tree may itself be described as a little theater.

Despite the historic definition of oats in Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language: "A grain which is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people," latest information from the Isle of Skye and the Outer Hebrides is to the effect that the Scots there have abandoned their traditional oatmeal for a more luxurious diet including white bread and jam. But a point of particular interest is that the chief medical officer for Invernesshire, which includes Skye, is said to have claimed that the change is "dietetic folly" and the result of indolence. And more yet, the authorities of the region are reported to be making attempts to introduce simpler methods of preparing porridge so that the islanders will not stick to their new dietary simply because of the ease with which it can be made ready for the table. Wouldn't it be just as well, however, to let the Highlanders decide what they want to eat themselves, even at the risk of losing some of the "picturesqueness" of the country of the crofters?

Some time ago a paragraph was included in this column commenting upon a certain invalid hospital at Marpole, also called Eburne, in British Columbia, upon the front door of which was prominently displayed the designation, "Home for Incurables." The Point Grey Gazette, published in Eburne, had first called attention to the institution, and has since published another item concerning it. This reads in part:

It has been our contention that such a sign was bound to have a discouraging and perhaps fatal effect upon the inmates of the institution. Last week we received a letter from one of the patients bearing us out in our contention and thanking us for the stand which we had taken. We cannot print the letter, because the writer has requested that it shall not be published, but there can be no harm in quoting the following sentence: "Scores of patients in here have asked me to write you that it is disheartening to look at that sign."

Where English Byways Lead

Only a few Americans know their England as it may be known by making the effort, the England of a hundred cozy corners and fairy nooks led to by paths and half-forgotten roads where the char-a-bancs and motor cars are not, and along which only an occasional pedestrian or farmer's cart ever finds a way.

The hasty American rushing about through the British Isles, leaving from one guidebook-designated spot to another, lamentably resembles the two Yankee tourists who carefully planned and expeditious visit to Paris allotted two hours to the Louvre. Equipped with catalogues, they ranged through the galleries in a sort of half trot, one announcing the numbers of pictures and statues, the other noting them in the catalogue.

At length they reached the lower floor and the famous nook where the "Venus" stands. "Venus de My-lo, number so-and-so," read one tourist from the catalogue. "Cheek," returned the other promptly, not so much as glancing at the splendid marble, "got her!" And they passed on. They had "done" the course!

And so most tourists pass through England, going "up" to Stratford from London, and coming back through Oxford, with a glance at Christ Church and at Magdalen, and with luncheon at the Mitre, notably the latter. And yet within a score of miles on either side of this well-known touristic area, within half a day's ride, are some of the fairest spots and quaintest Old-World villages in all of England.

For in Warwickshire and Worcestershire especially, shires of great cities and busy industries as they are, is some of the England that is still almost untouched. Indeed, it is so near to being untouched that the English themselves are hardly aware of it.

"Some of you Americans really know our country better than we do ourselves," said a British lady to me one day at Stratford, a little self-reproachfully, as I dwelt with enthusiasm on the charms of a certain tiny village not far away on the banks of the same Avon that was flowing near us, as we talked.

Well, if we do, it is because some of us have been at considerable pains to get to know it. Nor is the knowledge gained from guidebooks, tourist bureaus or travel advertisements. Wandering about the country, preferably afoot, or, next best, by bicycle, is the way to discover England's charm, as it is that of any land. But England, immense and glorious park that it is, reveals its fairest treasures of beauty and simplicity and unspoiled old-worldliness to those who seek such treasures by devious and unfrequented paths.

And along a few of my favorite byways which lead to half a dozen of the worth-while spots I have found, I want you to come with me, to the end that what I shall show you will spur you on to further similar investigation by yourself.

For it is a large subject, this of England's still unfrequented bits; and nothing less than a considerable volume could do justice to it. In a brief space only a few suggestions are possible, and I shall confine those to the Midlands. But from Cornwall to the Tweed, the wanderer afoot in England has still much of unspoiled charm to discover.

From Birmingham into Warwickshire, through Kenilworth and Warwick and Leamington, into Worcestershire and the downs of the Cotswolds, and the Cotswolds, one passes across the green borders of the "Black Country" and into a garden land.

The Forest of Arden is now mostly rolling meadows, but the sweet streams of Avon and Severn, twining tenderly about the Midlands, and along their banks we will find some of the fairest untouched bits of England, in the hamlets of thatched-roofed houses, with the medieval church, the village cross and the Old-World inn. And although the Avon suggests Stratford as prominently as the Arno suggests Florence, yet it flows serenely by other places not less delightful, if less famous.

Upstream, where the Avon is little more than a substantial brook, there is a wonderful old Saxon-Gothic church on its very bank. And clustered at comfortable intervals about the church are the cozy houses of a tiny village called Ashwell, every house of the very, very old sort, half-timbered, thatched-roofed, embowered in flowers. The church and its grounds are deep in the shade of some mighty oaks, and near-by is a bit of rustic bridge which leads to a footpath across the fields, bringing one out on to the Leamington-Birmingham highway, a mile or more away.

This is the shortest way to Ashwell, which is no direct road to anywhere at all. An unfrequented way does indeed lead there, but it continues aimlessly on to nowhere in particular. There is no inn at Ashwell, but behind one of the old houses in a perfect English garden a gentle mid-Victorian lady will bring you tea and, if it is late spring, some wonderful strawberries and cream. Ashwell is so quiet, so peaceful, so utterly out of the world, that I recall nothing exactly like it in all of England. But a larger and totally different village of no less fascination, which has yet known few tourists because it is off the principal highways and various "Walling Streets," lies in Gloucestershire, not far from the Worcestershire line.

It is called Bourton-on-the-Water, because it is almost a little Venice, and because its houses and pretty, unpretentious shops are on both sides of a stream which divides the village and whose tiny tributaries meander serenely through some of the side streets. Bourton-on-the-Water has also been called the prettiest village in England; but so, for the matter of that, have a hundred others, many of them with far less reason.

Being somewhat out of the thatched-roofed district, this Gloucestershire gem is mostly of stone architecture; but it is so artistically built and arranged as to suggest an English village of the whole in the erection of every house. A short footpath from a railway station of the same name on a little-used branch line brings one across a fine meadow to Bourton-on-the-Water and into the little square, whence tiny bridges lead across the stream to the flower-bordered streets.

There have been many volumes on the English that is off the beaten track, but none that I have ever come across has led its readers very far from the most mercifully beaten. Broadway, nestled at the foot of the Cotswolds, is a favorite of all these volumes. But Broadway, lovely as it is, has been spoiled by tourists these days. In the heart of the Cotswolds, however, many an unspoiled village yet, and several of them lie around and upon Bredon Hill.

This is but a decent walk from Evesham, and thence on another day, you may traverse the "golden valley." It is in blossom time, which ought to be in April but is more like to be in May, the vale of Evesham yields nothing in charm to the Tuscan Hills or the meadows of Lorraine in springtime. Enchanting little villages are too numerous to mention, and each has its own individual charm. They are always a mile or two from the railway, and frequently well off the main highways.

From a station on the North Warwickshire railway line about midway between Holey-in-Arden and Stratford, a little branch once led across the fields to Alcester. The opinion being that it was not indispensable, it was taken up about ten years ago and carried in pieces across the Channel. And it left stranded, in a manner of speaking, the village of Aston Cantlow, in the church of which the portrait of William Shakespeare is said to have been married.

In Aston Cantlow, moreover, there is a perfect type of the old English inn wherein, according to its proprietor, there was held the wedding breakfast of this couple whose union was to mean so much to mankind. But the village needs no supplements, even though notable, to make it worth walking the eight miles from the Birmingham-Stratford high road to visit. And it is a fair road, too, through oaks, oaks, past rich, flower-grown meadows and substantial farms.

Whichever way we start to talk about in connection with the Midlands, or wherever we start to go, we seem inevitably to wind up with Shakespeare, and at or near Stratford. No doubt that is quite as it should be. My own experience has been that whenever I set forth for a full day or an afternoon walk anywhere within reach of a train station as if by a magnet back to Stratford by dinner time.

On one such walk I found the village of Welford, also on Avarsdale, but quiet, out-of-the-world, well-nigh forgotten. It is about a dozen miles downstream from Stratford, and its part of the Avon is far prettier. There is better punting and better boating. Welford is a straggling village of fine old houses set far back from the highway to give space for real gardens of the old-time luxuriance. In these gardens you can have a snack to eat in places; but that is as far as Welford can "do" in the entertainment line. But it can add much to your fair memories of England's unspoiled villages.

M. T. G.

The Week in New York

New York

The Jules Verne army manning the machinery of the New York Stock Exchange, a few members of which every year successfully ride into the upper reaches of high finance, is so famed for the exploits of its occasional adventures that in the past year 10,000 youths tried to enter it. From every State in the American Union and from nearly every civilized country, it is noted in the new annual report, the volunteers flocked to the white marble temple at Broad and Wall streets to await the sweet news of romance. Adventure, however, could not yet nearly so many. The "inside of the Cup," as the service of pages on the magic floor, the books with edifying figures, and the corps of retainers, even with an extra seventy-five posts created during the year, need only 947. Yet, even the seemingly overdue appointments awaited by those already there did not shake fresh hoists in their belief that there was a favorite landing place of fortune—both the allegorical and the taxable.

The motion picture producers have now grown to such a size that to insure their future maintenance, they are taking firm root with large systems of theaters. A holding company that will control and operate 1000 for the Universal Pictures Corporation, one of the largest in the field, was forecast in an announcement here this week as a plan to keep the corporation's contact with the public conveniently certain and profitably absorbing. Several other consolidations have already been made. It is said, so that an increasing proportion of the 20,000 cinemas now supplying America with its vicarious errantry are being connected with the main plants. With the weekly attendance throughout the country estimated at \$5,000,000, the producing companies are already drawing in a nourishing \$700,000,000 a year, and the new moves are added precautions to see that it keeps flowing in the desirable channels.

The last half century of ocean ship construction, according to a steward who has watched it, has notably improved the accuracy, among other things, with which meals on shipboard reach their intended destinations. The hi-cro-mis fashion of the 1880's was recalled here this week by Fred V. Jones, chief steward of the Aquitania, who began his ocean career in the transatlantic service forty-three years ago. Some of the storms then, he says, kept waves washing the decks of the single-screw liners throughout the trips. The dining saloons then being in the after part of the ship, also, the meals had to be carried from the galley across the deck in the teeth of the gales. Even the most composed dishes frequently landed with their bearers in a heap against a railing, while only the most nimble dexterity could preserve the soup. What remained after that part of the journey, too, had another and sometimes more thorough chance after it reached the table. The final race was the passenger's to finish his delicacy before both it and himself were sent sprawling to the floor, and the testimony of Chief Steward Jones is that the giddy-ways of the eighties not infrequently won.

The European idea of America's size, notwithstanding the number of years it has had in which to become commensurate, and contrary to what the other immigration officials may well have believed, it appears, far below the fact. The United States, owing to the use of different scale maps in Europe, according to Baron Adelsward of Sweden, who presided over the recent Interparliamentary Union meeting in Washington, is thought by many Europeans to compare in area with France and Germany. On becoming impressed with the fact that it is a federation of states equal to most European countries, he felt, he said as he was returning home this week, that the country was much underpopulated and had room enough here to relieve Europe of her surplus. California and Florida he mentioned espe-

cially for the undeveloped areas he saw in visiting them; though from the strength of his impression one may hope he enjoyed the hospitality of these places without opening his eyes to the surprising developments on the ground to buy any parts of them.

A literary strike, conducted without a union and not to demand more money, has been in progress for ten years on the part of Winston Churchill, the American author who in the two decades preceding the war was carried to "best seller" fame by his "Richard Carvel" and "The Lady of the Cup." Mr. Churchill "passed through" this New York week on his way from New Hampshire to Bermuda, and in an interview made his personal strike public. The high price of books today, he feels, makes the real lovers of them depend on libraries and thus lose the intimate associations that come from reading. Such an explanation of his retirement naturally won him applause from the book public, though it left in doubt the new economic theory invoked of cutting off the supply to bring down the price.

How music is to wind through New York's ambuscade of tall buildings and still remain music is a problem just raised by the huge carillon recently presented by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Park Avenue Baptist Church. The pealing peal rung out with such studied excellence from the tower, caroming against the high surrounding fronts, flicker along the streets unevenly, their notes trifled with by echoes. Through the radio, in which the whole concert travel on the same sized ether waves, and regardless of buildings, the beauty of the tones in the near-by streets the carillonner, Anton Brees, who came here especially from Antwerp, finds the delicate purity dispelled. In Antwerp Cathedral, where his father is carillonner, the bells, he says, are at a height of 270 feet. Those in the Park Avenue church are at a bare 60. The result is that the peal, above the surrounding, while here the people is dwarfed. A new home that will raise them to clearer paths is contemplated, however, in keeping with the next cycle of tall architecture that is restoring church tops to the skyline.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Market Day at Interlaken"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of Oct. 17 there appeared an interesting article, "Market Day at Interlaken." I would like, however, to add a few words relative to the Swiss customs regarding the wearing of what may be called national costumes.

These costumes certainly do exist, and are very dear to our mountaineers who, however, wear them only on certain occasions such as festivals, local and national, and mostly when going to church on Sundays. The weekly markets are simply occasions when the peasants meet at a central town to buy and sell their goods, and those dress days are much too expensive for everyday wear; they are often inherited from one generation to another.

Some time ago a movement was started to awaken more interest for the wearing of these often very beautiful and rich costumes. At the present which marked the opening of the Swiss Agricultural Show at Berne, in September last, nearly 2000 people wore the costumes of their valleys and mountains. Fine old specimens of the richly colored dresses from some eighty different districts were shown and also new ones, carefully copied from old originals. Berne, Switzerland.

L. K.

Practical Relief of the Courts